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LE ERY OFFICE, 21 CORNUILL, on, Bart.-1 vol. 8vo. W. Armistead-1 vol. by his Companion, C. 8 pp. Price 75 cts. -25 cts.

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OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. PRINTERS.

VOL. XIX. NO. 40.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 977

VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'—JOHN QUESCY ADAMS.

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty yeara, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

O' CONNELL AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—A combined O CONVELLAND THE ABOUTTONNETS.—A combined and vigorous effort is being made by the anti-slavery leaders to draw the Irish into a coalition against leaders to draw the Irish into a coalition against the domestic institutions of the South; and as a means of accomplishing this object, their agents have procured an Address, signed by O'Connell, Father Mathew, and sixty thousand others of the people of Ireland, to their countrymen in America. This address we have perused, and find it to be an appeal to the Irish in this Union to use their influence in prostrating the institution of black slavery. So far as the interaction of support of support of the South ting the institution of the bondman of the South utterance of sympathy for the bondman of the South is put forth in that address from Ireland, we honor them, as it evinces a broad and boundless philanthrothem, as it evinces a broad and boundless philanthrothem. py, that embraces the whole human family, and tops not to enquire the color of the oppress their denunciations of the oppressor. But as a question lying at the very foundation of the Republican fabric, and closely interwoven with every shade of or policy-one so critical and delicate that we are made daily to tremble for the permanency of the Union, by ils heated agitation-one upon which the oblest patriots and purest philanthropists of our and look with deep and painful doubt as to the reland look who know the ruinous consequen-medial measure—we who know the ruinous consequen-ces flowing from the excited discussion of this ques-tion, cannot be induced rashly to jeopardise the existence and disturb the harmony of a country whose proon we have sought.

tection we have sought.

We believe the flattering of demagogues, or the professions of hypocrites, will fail to enlist the Irish in the cause of Negro Emancipation. The high admiration they feel for the essential characteristics of the American Constitution, is too deep and controlling to allow them to engage in a question which imperils the continuance of the only free government in the world. They can never partake in that frenzy which hazards a positive and existant blessing, rather than await the progress of reason and reflection, to pro-duce a government which shall be free from the re-

notest shade of oppression.

There is one question which we fear efforts are being made in the North to mingle with the slave-question, in order to bring the 1rish into the vortex of abolitionism, and that is repeal. But on this subtendency to operate on questions of domestic and abilitions, and that is repeal. But on this subject, the Irish heart is sound. No pretext, however plusible or ingeniously held forth, will induce them to ally themselves, as Repealers, with any other cause, more particularly one that so seriously engenders bilterness and disunion as abolitionism. On this subject, they want the united voice of America; the chiedrous and generous sons of the South, as well as the cool and reflecting minds of the North. And how can they expect the poserful co-operation of the South, in the third was a state of the South, as well as the cool and reflecting minds of the North should be vigilant, and frours desen at the commencement any attempts of the South, in the protection of the Union. The Repealers of the North should be vigilant, and frours desen at the commencement any attempts of the South, in the third was the same and beautiful the subject of the South, in the same and in the subject of the South, in the same and the south of the South, that they are treated not as human being to the foreign or domestic policy of the Union. The Repealers of the North should be vigilant, and frours desen at the commencement any attempts of the South, in the same and the subject them and when the same and the subject of the South, that they are treated not as human being the same and the south of the South, that they are treated not as human still less friendly to any attempt to different from these of the South, that they are treated not as human still less friendly to any attempt to different from these of the South, that they are treated not as human still less friendly to any attempt to different from the same and all sugarders and the provision of the South, that they are treated not as human still less friendly to any attempt to different from the same and all sugarders and the provision of the South, as a still less friendly to any attempt to the such as a t, the Irish heart is sound. No pretext, however usible or ingeniously held forth, will induce them

ignatures to any document which may appear to them equitable; but their autograph, or an exhortaion from the eloquent lips of either, implies no right to shackle the opinions of the Irishmen of America. to snackie the opinions of the irisumen of America.

We respect—we revere those men as the greatest benefactors of our native land, but as dictators over the reason and mind, we deny and repel the assumption of such authority. If this African gentleman drew up an address, and procured the autographs of O'Connell and Father Muthew, those distinguished O'Connell and Father Muthew, those distinguished men dreamed not that the abolitionists of Boston would pervert their noble views, by attempting to chain the consciences of Irishmen, by a paltry address. We can tell the abolitionists, that we achieve the constitution of the constitutio nowledge no dictation from a foreign source; that one are more capable than Irishmen of a wise and into are more capacite than resonance to the grate-just decision, and although we do possess the grate-ful hearts and warm feeling inherent in the breasts of Irishmen, we are also gifted with sufficient discrimnation to distinguish modest praise from fulsome lattery. Why did not these very eloquent gentlemen who mingled among us at our last repeal meeting in Amory Hall, one of whom 'thought it was as reasonable to bring out his little candle, and help the in to give light, as to praise O'Connell,' why did sin to give light, as to praise O'Connell, why did they not give us bullion testimony of their sympathy for Ireland? Why, because they came there to flatter Irishmen into the phrenzy of abolitionism—to hold us up as the target for Southern pistols and the sheath for Southern bowie-knives! We are not those credulous beings which our abolition friends seem-ed to suppose, and though, we can offer as pure as ed to suppose, and though we can offer as pure ate at the shrine of freedom—ay, of universal dom, as the most votive hearts that ever bowed before her altar, we can discern between the calm, yet determined spirit of liberty, and the turbulence and confusion of anarchy.

### From the Boston Pilot of March, 1842.

THE ADDRESS FROM IRELAND.

The abolition petition from Ireland, which was a short time since read in Faneuil Hall, at a meeting of citizens, has awakened a strong expression of disappropersion. obation among the press generallly, and our Irish praries in particular. This is honorable to tendeniporaries in particular. This is honorable to their feelings as American citizens, as it evinces a nice sensitiveness on the subject of their duties to this republic, uninfluenced by any thing from abroad, from whatever source it may emanate. But yet there is no the facts. The abroad, from whatever source it may emanate. But yet there is a misrepresentation as to the facts. The papers speak of the petition as the petition of O'Connell. It is not so. His name appeared to the Adress on the third column, after some three thousand had signed it; and that of Father Mathew on the second column, after a large number of names were signed it; and that of Father Mathew on the second column, after a large number of names were affixed. The name of Rubert Madden, of Dublin, appears at the head, and he is said to be the author of that address. The fact is important, as it releases O'Connell from the imputation that he wrote it, and sent it to his countrymen in America. He signed it, doubtless, at the solicitation of the abolition agents, as a friend of the human race, irrespective of their creed, color, or country. creed, color, or country.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone of March, 1842.

'A VILE SLANDER'

The enemies of equal rights are circulating an address purporting to be signed by Danei O'Conneli, Theobald Mathew, R. D. March, and on bound of eaxly thousand Irishmen, and the friends of Ireland in America, 'to treat the colored people as their

Refuge of Oppression.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA VS. THE ANTISLAVERY MOVEMENT.

From the Boston Pilot of Peb. 1842.

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A combined

equals—their brethren, &c. This slander upon the lish character is got up by the opposition press, with a view to injure the cause of Irish liberty, and cast ridicule upon the advocates of Repeal. The trick is too shallow to gain credence in any quarter, except with the admirers of the British Constitution,—and must therefore react, with tenfold force, upon those who expect to palm that address on the public for a genuine paner.

Courier and Enquirer

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

At a large meeting of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland, held in Pottsville, Penn., on the 1st. inst., the following resolutions were passed in relation to the Irish Address, recently exhibited at a meeting of the abolitionists in this city:

Resolved, That we do not form a distinct class in the community, but consider ourselves in every respect as cfrizens of this great and glorious republic—that we look upon every attempt to address us otherwise than as crizens upon the subject of the abolition of negro slavery, or any subject whatsoever, as base and iniquitous, no matter from what quarter it may proceed.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy for, and will hold no communion with, any anti-slavery society, European or American, but that we are prepared to defend, support and sustain with our lives and property, the existing laws and Constitution of the United States, and specifically those of the State of Maryland, under which we live.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy for, and will hold no communion with, any anti-slavery society, European or American, but that we are prepared to defend, support and sustain with our lives and property, the existing laws and Constitution of the United States, and specifically those of the State of Maryland, under which we live.

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quarter it may proceed.

Resolved, That we hereby in the most unequivocal manner condemn the said Address, and regard it (to use its own language) as the most tremendous invasion of the feelings of Irishmen in America—and whether it emanated from the pen of Daniel O'Connell or from any other source whatever, we cannot find language too strong to censure and treat it with

From the St. Louis Reporter of March, 1842.

DANIEL O'CONNELL AND ABOLITION. We have

really an Irish correspondent, who, by the way, is really an Irish correspondent, and writes from the place where he dates his letters, states in his letter which will be found on another page, that the signatures of O'Connell and Father Mathew to the Irish Address are genuine. We never doubted their genuineness, but we believed and asserted, that this Address was hawked about the country by an agent of the American abolitionists; and those whom they importuned to sign it, did it without knowing the base and seditious character of the party they would seem to have allied themselves with. . . The Irish in America ought at least to be presumed to know best their position, and the critical subject of southern slavery, and to act on that knowledge, uninfluenced by any addresses from abroad. One good effect has resulted from this Address; it proves the incorruptible allegiance of the Irish to the American Constitution, and their abhorrence of those who would sever the Federal compact.

THE IRISH ADDRESS.

Our Dublin correspondent, who, by the way, is really an Irish correspondent, who, by the way, is really an Irish correspondent, and writes from the place where he dates his letters, states in his letter which will be found on another page, that the signatures of O'Connell and Father Mathew to the Irish Address are genuine. We never doubted their genuineness, but we believed and asserted, that this Address was hawked about the country by an agent of the American abolitionists; and those whom they importuned to sign it, did it without knowing the base and seditious character of the party they would seem to have allied themselves with. . . . The Irish in America ought at least to be presumed to know best their position, and the critical subject of southern should be a promptly and decisively as possible, and with the fullest expression of the contempt and indignation they have created in our bosonus.

Our primary paramount days is 6God, our country, and to ourselves, and thurs fore yielding to none in sincere devotion

From the Boston Times of June, 1843.

REPEAL MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

ridicule upon the advocates of Repeal. The trick is too shallow to gain credence in any quarter, except with the admirers of the British Constitution,—and must therefore react, with tenfold force, upon those who expect to palm that address on the public for a genuine paper.

The subjoined letter, we think, will go far to satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the schee affairs is a mere fabrication, manufactured for political effect, and should be treated every where by the friends of Repeal as a 'weak invention of the enamy.'

From the Courier and Enquirer.

DEAR SIR:

From the Boston Times of June, 1843.

REPPEAL MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

On Thesday, one of the largest weething actual to the Universitied that Counting the calculation on the Universitied and part of the Secretary, Dear Calculated.

Mental Baltimore of the Mental Boyle, the Vice Presents of the Mental Boyle, the Vice Presents of the Mental Boyle, the Vice Presents of the Mental Baltimore Repeal Association of Ireland, in reply to a suppressor of year too insert, for the information of all whom the question may concern.

Anone of the parties here's referred to, I take the liberty of assuring you that I have had no means of judging of the authenticity.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

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gress of that aristocracy towards universal do

Resolved, That we have no sympathy for, and will

land.'	
M. R. McNALLY,	1
M. TONER,	Local State as
D. McDonald,	Commit
JOHN O'BRIEN,	4800
E. J. CHRISTY, M. D.,	1 2 8

### A REPEAL ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED. The Repeal Association of Charleston, S. C., has

The Repeal Association of Charleston, S. C., nasbeen dissolved, in consequence of O'Connell's demunciations of slavery and slaveholders.

The report and resolutions to this effect were adopted 'with great applause,' at a meeting of the Association on the 29th of May, 1843. From the proceedings, we extract the following:—

Daniel O'Connell and Abolition. We have noticed in several papers, a denial of the charge brought against O'Connell and Father Mathew, of signing the Marumoth Address to the Irish in this country in favor of abolition. The Natchez Free Trader contains the following paragraph upon the subject:

'For some time past there has been a statement going the rounds, that the great O'Connell and Father Mathew had signed a memorial to the Irish of the United States, urging them to embrace the views of the abolitionists. This is a foul slander, Such a meeting was got up in Dublin, under the influence of Dr. Madden, an Irishman, who has sold himself to England, and his soul to Satan; but noither of the great Irish champions had anything to do with it. Abolition is a British, not an bish doctrine, and there is not in the United States as we believe, a single Irish abolitionist.'

Association on the 20th of May, 1843. From the proceedings, we extract the following:—
This Association, comparatively in its infancy, had made one remittance to Ireland in favor of repeal, and was in the act of preparing to make another, when the unexpected intelligence was received of a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell before the Repeal Association, comparatively in its infancy, had made one remittance to Ireland in favor of repeal, and was in the act of preparing to make another, when the unexpected intelligence was received of a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell before the Repeal Association, comparatively in its infancy, had made one remittance to Ireland in favor of repeal, and was in the act of preparing to make another, when the unexpected intelligence was received of a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell before the Repeal Association, comparatively in its infancy, had made one remittance to Ireland in favor of repeal, and was in the act of preparing to make another, when the unexpected intelligence was received of a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell before the Repeal Association, comparatively in its infancy, had made one remittance to Irela

THE SOUTH AND DANIEL O'CONNELL.

NORFOLK, VA., July 19th, 1843. O THE EDITORS:
GENTLEMEN,—I have viewed calmly the proceedngs of the several Repeal meetings in the larger ties in the Union, 'to take into consideration' the neech of Daniel O'Connell in regard to slavery, and bitter words used by him against slaveholders and those who, in any way, countenance slavery. I felt pleased at the bold manner in which the hasty works of a too enthusiastic—too Irish a man—were met. At the first hop, the ball was caught and hurlmet. At the first hop, the ball was caught and hurled tack to him who threw it, and not at the Association of which he has the honor to be the principal. Charleston but returned the fire, and strauck! Was that nobly done? If that be chivalry, God defend us from it. I do not wish, in the least degree, to make any excuse for O'Connell or for his rash words of such a man, I felt the angry blood tingle in my cheeks—the interest and love for father land I felt diminishing. Common sense came to the rescue! Who is O'Connell? thought I; is he Ireland? No! Should Irishmen, in Beland, publicly reprove their leader for such an address? No! Did he speak for Ireland? No! Shall he who has so long been their tried, firm and true friend, be deserted for speaking too freely of a subject which might injure their cause in another country? If they now speak they are advocating, will it not again cause the rise. they are advocating, will it not again cause the rise of that cursed spirit of faction and division which England has nursed with so much care? It will. Then hurrah for REPEAL and O'Connell! Contempt for O'Connell and abolition!

SURIMS AC. Yours.

and, speaking from the heart of the country where such feelings would most likely be affected by such a movement, and knowing the sentiments of our countrymen, we have, on their behalf, uttered our most unqualified reprobation of such connection.

From the Boston Pilot of Nov. 1843. ABOLITION MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

Some two years ago an address was brought over this country by the abolitionists from Ireland, to which were appended the names of O'Connell, Father Mathew and some sixty thousand others. That ad-dress spoke with much warmth to their countrymen, dress spoke with much warmth to their countrymen, in America, of the horrors of slavery and the virtues of the abolition party, and concluded with an appeal to them to lend their influence to the latter. There is throughout the land among Irishmen a deep reverence for the Patriot and the Temperance Apostle of Ireland, and much of reverent reliance upon the sage and inspiring lessons that fall from their lips. And yet that address fell still-born from the hands of those who conceived it. The crafty demagogues who thought that the names of O'Connell and Father Mathew were spell-words sufficient to overwhelm the spell-words sufficient to overwhelm and the transfer of the purpose of sustaining that institution, and opposing its opposers? Had she really believed that Daniel O'Connell could exert such an influence as the that letter he attempted to exert, would she Mathew were spell-words sufficient to overwhelm the reason and convictions of the Irish in this country, were astonished at the suspicious coldness with which it was received, and this JOURNAL, which had which it was received, and this JOURNAI, which had the honor of bestowing upon it its death-knell, has ever since been the standing theme of abuse and vituperation of the abolition press. We were not surprised at this; we had intimated to us the amount of money it had cost to get up that prodigious array of names, and the time and labor the abolitionists through their agents had expended in bringing forward that supposed magical address, and we therefore took their invectives with what philosophy we could summon to our aid. The opinions we uttered could summon to our aid. The opinions we uttered at that time, we have had no reason to change since, for the party is the same. When it changes, and takes the only true, humane, philanthropic, and practicable ground that can be taken, we shall be abolicated to the challenger with all normous wrongs. Another farce is now attempted to be enacted on

fastly protect and support the American Eagle in its-onward and upward flight, against every foe. Resolved, That this Association be now dissolved,

and no longer make it appear, by our organization, that we are aiding and assisting one whose language implies such a hostile feeling toward the welfare of

America.

JAMES HENDERSON, President. ROBERT KEATING, Sec'ry.

NATIVISM-LEVIN-DANIEL O'CONNELL.

A debate took place on Nativism, in the U. S. House of Representatives, in Dec. 1845, from which we take the following passage. Mr. Farran of Ohio on the floor in reply to Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia:—

icanism in the State of Pennsylvania.]

Mr. F. résumed. Be it so; but surely there never had been heard (if he might without personal disrespect be allawed to say so) a more ridiculous reason for the formation of any party in the world. What! because a foreign demagogue had written to certain friends of his in this country, advising them to throw their votes in a particular manner to suit his wishes, therefore a Native American party must be formed throughout the Union to prevent the effect of his recommendation. Mr. F. believed that a greatthat the gentleman from Pennsylvania could have that the gentleman from Pennsylvania could have been there too; he would have witnessed such ex-plosions of indignation from the Irishmen there, at this attempted interference of O'Connell, that he would forever have been set free from all fears on that score. With one heart and with one voice they that score. With one heart and with one voice they denounced him, and from that time the Irish influence had been withdrawn from those who sought to interfere with the institution referred to. And from that hour, the Abolition interest had been sinking, and was continuing to sink, and Mr. F. had not seen one of these Irish immigrants who was not its avowed opponent. He was yet to see the first Irish abolitionist.

[Several voices here exclaimed, 'Good!'] as by that letter he attempted to exert, would she have interfered to prevent it? Massachusetts do this! That State from which proceeded the first resolution for a dissolution of this Union, if Texas should be admitted into it!

# The Liberator.

PATHER MATHEW.

THURLOW WEED, Esq.: DEAR SIR,-I have observed with much pain and surprise, that you have felt yourself called upon to join in full cry against Messrs. Garrison, Phillips and others, for the course they thought proper to adopt toers, for the course they thought proper to adopt totionists, and sustain the abolition of slavery with all
the force that we possess. With the present abolition party we have but little sympathy, as we regard them as the worst enemies of the poor slave,
and the fatal instruments of the protraction of his your chivalry to rush in to the defence of one whose it matters not) that my neighbor is pro-slavery, and hospitality you have enjoyed, and to whom it has Another farce is now attempted to be enacted on the back of O'Connell's reply to the Repealers of Cincinnati. In this connection, we cannot withhold the expression of our abhorrence of the dishonest trick resorted to by the abolitionists to fill Fancuil Hall on Saturday night. the expression of our abhorrence of the dissoniest trick resorted to by the abolitionists to file Faneuil Hall on Saturday night.

The meeting was eminently and perely abolition in its spirit. Vituperation, abuse, invective, and false hoods uttered with sanctimonious seriousness, was the opening, the middle, and the close. Villanous epithets flung at the 'demogogue editors of Irish journals,' and rascally aspersions levelled at the character of the Irish population of America, was the burden of their speeches and resolutions, with here and there a disgustingly fulsome eulogy upon those who were willing to fling themselves neck and heels into the arms of the abolition party. These things were received by the audience with mingled hisses, grouns, and shouts, and proved the fatal blunder the party had committed in supposing that abuse of Irish journals was an argument for abolition.

We left the Hall early in the evening, but have ince understood that John C. Tucker and D. W. O'Brien, Eagrs, two ardent Repealers, manufactured an awfully wet blanket for the abolitionist attempt to mingle Repeal with anti-slavery agitation. The speeches denumeratory of the object of the meeting, were received with great applanse.

who are capable of uttering or endorsing the infimous calumnies to which we have referred; advantage who have referred; and interests of their own country, than they are pitful and importent, as regards the people to whom they have been so ignorantly and wantonly applied. Therefore, Resolved, That as soon as it adjourns, this Association be dissolved.

Whereas, it has been reported through the public ress, that at a late meeting of the 'Loran Chilation be dissolved.

From the New England Reporter of July, 1843.

O'CONNELL AND SLAVERY.

In America, the opinions of O'Connell are respected, for the man is reverenced and esteemed; but, when O'Connell arrives at the pediment upon which rest the sustaining arch of the Constitution, we feel that, although he speaks conscientiously, the speaks rashly, and without due information upon the subject. To possess slaves does not imply an utter turpitude of heart; the planter may be a just man, and an irreproachably good man, treating his slaves with kindilizes, and administering to all their essential wants. Such, indeed, are the great majority of the Southern planters—therefore, the slavel extinction of the slaves the interferor planters—therefore, the slave's extinction of the interferor planters—therefore, the slave extinction of the interferor planters—therefore, the slave's extinction of the slave in the south of the slave extinction of the slave in the slave in the period of the slave extinction of the continuous of the contravy of this, because he is missiformed by abolition demangoques,—enemies to include the proper in the slave the proper in the slave that the period in the proper in the proper in the proper in the proper in the prop

ing with which he could not, without let or hindrance to the temperance cause every where, have unreservedly complied. It asked only—and the oc-casion, and the man, demanded nothing less—that he would 'embrace every suitable opportunity to bear a clear and unequivocal testimony, both in public and private, against the enslavement of the human family ;' and ' with no wish to divert him from his great mission, occasionally to find an opportunity to admonish his countrymen to be true to liberty.' And do you not know, sir, that no class of citizens need this admonition more? Well may thou true men exclaim, not in anger, but in sadness, in view of his unmanly shrinking from the noble sentiments of the address, and from the part he bore in it, 'Alas! for his good name and fame, that he has ome, and, even in Boston, faltered, and bowed the knee to the demon!' False to himself, it remained only for them to be true to their cause. Hence came the republication of the address of the seventy thousand, accompanied by the firm, but sorrowful and temperate rebuke of him who had so shamefully repudiated it.

A more favorable combination of circumstances and events to exhibit the prevalent submissive spirit of the North to the exactions of slavery, and to compel the astonished senses, even of those 'good men, every where,' to witness its omnipresent tyranny over those connected with both the political and religious press, whose mouthings of hostility to the From the Boston Pilot of October, 1843.

REPEAL IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Bulletin seizes upon the misnamed address from Ireland to American abolitionists, and absurdly cautions the slave interests of Missouri to crush Repeal, because, as he falsely asserts, it is a kindred movement of the abolitionists. We have clearly exposed the fallacy of any such attempt; and, speaking from the heart of the country where such feelings would most likely be affected by such series.

The St. Louis Bulletin seizes upon the misnamed address from Ireland to American abolitionists, and a seeking to interfere in the concerns of others: but must we therefore get up a party in this country to denounce all foreign immigrants; and that without the least evidence whatever that they were willing to comply with the recommendation. Mr. F. had been in the city of Cincinnative when that letter was received there, and he would have been made to become so fashionable, never occurred to reward the fidelity of the abolitionists; and a richer pillory to call down scorn and derision, than the display of pusulpushed the breath of life—a man who was sucking the blood of his own people, and seeking to interfere in the concerns of others: but must we therefore get up a party in this country to denounce all foreign immigrants; and that without the least evidence whatever that they were willing to comply with the recommendation. Mr. F. believed that a greatdemagogue than Daniel O'Connell never breathed the breath of life—a man who was sucking the blood of his own people, and seeking to interfere in the concerns of others: but must we therefore get up a sillanimity and mean derision, than the display of the abolitionists; and that without the least evidence whatever that they were willing to comply with the recommendation. infernal institution have lately been made to become erected. When the Albany Evening Journal is next arrayed in such connection, may I not be there A WHIG YET.

Syracuse, Aug. 31, 1849.

## POPERV VS ABOLITIONISM.

FRIEND GARRISON:

If the foes of freedom could only succeed in their anceasing efforts to make you believe that you are a fanatic and madman-or, as they sometimes express it in milder terms, that 'you are going too fast and too far '-doubtless they would feel abundantly satisfied for their past pains. But, alas for them! I can see not the slightest prospect of the realization of their fond hope. They seem destined to faint before reaping. Their harvest, methinks, will be only sheaves and shocks of disappointment. You are determined, I see, to continue a confirmed, an uncompromising, incorrigible philanthropist, 'in spite of them.' Now, this determination on your part to be unpopular, (for such is the consequence,) evidently fills anti-popish souls with deepest sorrow. These same anti-popish reformers,—the veteran chief of whom would telay his best lover for the good of Rome,'do dread philanthropy (in any phase of it) as a rabid dog dreads water; or, as themselves would say, 'as the devil dreads holy water.' They seem to view you as one 'come to torment them before their time.' I believe that nothing less than a 'herd of awine' can ever afford them a suitable refuge. Heaven grant them relief!

I think the Irish missionary evidently received a wrong impression from your plain statement of a simple fact, when you observed, 'I am somewhat notorious, though not as yet very popular.' I have a neighbor—a very clever man he is. If 'Father Mathew' or any one else should ask his opinion of antislavery, he would reply, 'It is all humbug-all humbug!' But let any one hint (howsoever remotely, if the person so hinting does not soon find himself in uncomfortable quarters, the only reason will be, that the remark was not heard. This neighbor of mine is not, by any means, a solitary instance. Such persons may be found all over the country. I presume there

THE ANNUAL FAIR.

agents, eloquent and fearless, into all parts of the

this Fair. Though the whole amount of funds mised

by its means, with all other contributions to the and

slavery cause superadded, has been but as the said

much accomplished, through the instrum

expedient for me, a Popish priest, and popular temperance missionary, to accept his invitation! Shall I stand the 'popular demonstration' of this handfu of fanatics, and thereby risk my popularity ! Twenty years ! and not yet popular ? Really ! Why, I be came popular in less than one-third of that time. I he is not yet very popular, faith, he must be very unpopular! Heavens! would it be wise? No, no I'll tell him 'I've other fish to fry,'-and so have. I'm a Catholic priest, but my mission is ter perance, and nothing else; I'll tell him so. Faith a burnt child should dread the fire." Ah! I recollect that I signed an Address\_"a tingling recolle tion "-it subjected me to a good deal of odium! There's no popularity in that! I'll keep clear of down-trod den humanity, lest I get trod down myself. Why need I run such a risk? In fact, I don't know that there's any specific injunction against slavery in the Scriptures. But I'm not in f vor of it-surely not. I should never think of advocating it! Go to Wor cester, to attend their "demonstration "? Not I! I know a better way. I like the "DEMONSTRATION' in my pocket! I go to Worcester, to attend an anti-sla very, anti-fast celebration-a "demonstration" of mad fanatics! And what would the religious portion the land then think of "Father Mathew"? I know my course-I will not go! I wouldn't go there is the Sovereign Pont- ! at all events, I'll stop in Boston. Really, Mr. Garrison, I have as much as I can do to save men from intemperance, without at tempting the overthrow of any other kind of slavery About so much I'll say, and there I'll let the matte rest. I can't believe there'll be much of a storm But the letter! Well, I'll not answer it. To anawer it might subject me to odium. I have learned wisdom by sad experience. The least said is soones mended. This Garrison is not very popular. I am very. I have nothing, then, to fear from him. What eed I fear from his equally unpopular friends?'

So, you see, the 'good father,' being 'a stranger was 'taken in'-not exactly in the Scripture sens But it was no fault of yours, friend Garrison, if he would n't 'bark up the right tree.' ALLAN.

JAMES HAUGHTON TO H. C. WRIGHT. 35 Eccles Street, Dublin,

DEAR HENRY,-This is Sundaye I meant to have spent some hours of it walking about Dalkey and Killiny, enjoying the fine scenery around these beau tiful environs of our city. You will call to mind the fine outline of the hills, the highly cultivated inland scenery, dotted over for miles, in every direction, with the elegant mansions of our gentry and merchants; and our lovely bay, with the glorious sea, bounded by the distant horizon, bearing on its bosom the stately ship, the fancy yacht, and the wellladen steamer, ploughing her steady way, through the means of that unseen yet resistless agency which man has made subservient to his use, for profit and enjoyment. There are beauties scattered over thi fair earth with a liberal hand; few countries car boast of a fairer share than Ireland, and in few quar ters of our lovely land can the eye rest on any thing more lovely than the scenery around Killiny. But the day is wet, so that I cannot enjoy it in the way I promised to myself in the morning; another source of happiness must be sought after, and I have found it, in the anticipated pleasure of an hour's chat with

I am in the study, just looking at 'My wee Darling,' and calling to mind the many pleasant conversations we have had together in this little room-no a secret or quiet chamber, as you we'll know, but ever subject to the intrusion of those who divide em pire (taking the larger share) with me, in this my castle. Dear Henry, I have not forgotten you, although it is now a good while since I sent you any better tokens of remembrance than newspape these, I have forwarded you several, (directed to Mr. Phillips,) so that you may know, if they reached you that I am still alive, and working away in my accu tomed vocations. Indeed, although not able to do much good, I am still striving ever to move the mass of inert mind which abounds on all hands-inert as regards social or moral reform. Ignorance and indifference are the great difficulties which stand in our way, and they rise up as great mountains, to impede the onward progress of our race towards that blessed state of human affairs, wherein truth and justice will govern the world. That day is far off, I fear: can you yet catch a glimpse of it on the horizon? I can't: vet I believe it will come, and spread mora as well as natural, beauty all around us. You and I will, I hope, be then enjoying that bliss in another sphere; perhaps we may be allowed to look at it here

Your last letter to me is in the Liberator of Febru ary 9th last. I participated with you in your happi ness, because of that alteration in your public opin ion which is willing to confer on our dear friend Garrison, a small meed of that approbation he has so well earned by his fidelity to principle, and which will yet be generally accorded to him by the more enlightened sentiment of your nation. Reformers seldom rest on beds of roses; their strength is reinvigorated on couches of a rougher fashion. The inspiration of freedom is breathed into their souls, through other channels than the downy pillows of popular applause; it comes of coarser feeding; -one makes the man, the other the mouse.

There is a venerable Bostonian now in Dublin, John Wilson, more than 70 years of age, 50 of which he tells me he has lived in Boston. He wished to see me, and called different times, without success I invited him to my house; he spent two evenings with me. He is a fine, ardent old man. He knew you all, and I suppose you all (my anti-slavery friends, I mean) know something of him. He seems very anxious about emigrants to your country, and is zealous on behalf of teetotalism-both excellent objects: but, as all his love and anxiety are for the white man, as he appears to have little or no fraternal feeling for the colored man, I told him at parting, last evening, that it was his age, and not himself, that I honored, and I begged of him to let any American friend of his who might come to Dublin, and desire to see me, know, that I could not cordially receive any American who was not a thorough Garrisonian abolitionist. It went to my heart to be obliged to speak so plainly to the old mnn, but I could not honestly avoid it. I would have been pleased that he had no called upon me, but perhaps it is all for the best, and that some good may come out of it. He told me he had gone as far as his light permitted. But I could not reconcile a warm desire to benefit one portion of the human family, with a total indifference to the wrongs of another portion. Mr. Wilson professes to be an abolitionist, but he would not utter a word to disturb the peace of the man-stealer; yet he has no hesitation about condemning, very severely, the manufacturer, the seller, and the consumer of intoxicat ing drinks. He thinks slavery will be abolished, with you, by the unprofitableness of slave labor. But science is not at all awakened because of the wrong done to the slave; indeed, I should say he hardly considers the slave a man at all. He admitted that the slaveholder looked upon him, not as a man, but as property, and yet he argued, most inconsistently, that his education and his morals were both attended to, and that, to his knowledge, it was all false to assert the contrary. I suppose he is a fair type of many a Northern American, and I am sorry to say, he is no bad representative of numbers in this part of the world also.

I am truly sorry to learn that Father Mathew has acted a cowardly part on the question of slavery since he arrived in America. I did not expect that he would have taken a prominent position among any section of your abolitionists; but I did expect he

would have honestly avowed himself an abolitionist, and that he would have called on Iriahmen in America to be the friends of the black man. It was his bounden duty, as a truthful, honest man, to have gone thus far, at least. I am sorry he has fallen, I am sorry he has bowed down, before the alave power; I am sorry he contemplates a visit to the slave States. If he does visit them, and that he continues to disavow, or that he avoids manfully to avow, his approval of the Address which he signed, with ready willingness, at my request, some years ago, (and which Address has been lately republished in the Liberator and the Standard,) if he does not acknowledge the paper signed by O'Connell, and approved by his own conscience, I hope he will take up his abode among slaveholders, and never come back to Ireland. But I will yet hope better things of Father Mathew. I wrote to him several weeks ago, entreating him to be friendly and faithful to the colored man. It is a be friendly and faithful to the colored man. It is a voice for them in America, he will be despised even surprised at Father Mathew's course in Lowell. by the slaveholder, and his name will become a reproach among honest men. I do not know what he means by saying that signing the Address brought some odium on him here:—it gained for him nothing but honor in Ireland; for, however dishonestly Irishmen may act in this respect, when they set foot on the they had signed the respect that the they had signed the result of the respect to his own breast. He then reminded Father Mather that had signed to him the respect to his own breast. He then reminded Father Mather that had signed to him the respect to his own breast. your soil, not a man of them, at home, is to be found, who does not exclaim against slavery. If my voice could reach Father Mathew across the Atlantic, I would conjure him to be true to the slave, for the honor of old Ireland, for the sake of his own fame, and because such a course is the only manly and honorable course he can pursue; any other will bring disgrace to himself and injury to the great cause of temperance in which he is engaged, and with which his name is identified. A man must be something his name is identified. A man must be something judgment of every candid and honorable mind that more than a tectotaller; we don't want our people could look at the matter unbiased by the pro-slavery

Evening .- When I got so far, the day was so lovely, the sun shone so bright and inviting, that I asked the girls to accompany me in a walk. We went to the Park, by the circular road. You would have enjoyed the scene, if you had been with us. I often say, our Park is one of the sweetest spots in the world. It never looked so well as it does at present, for considerable sums have been expended on it, since you left us, in beautifying it in various ways. On a fine Sunday afternoon, it is the resort of hundreds and Sunday afternoon, it is the resort of hands and being invited, Mr. Garrison, from the Committee thousands of our population, all looking happy and of Invitation, could not properly do otherwise than joyous. Thanks to Father Spratt for a deal of this. Our city is still remarkable for its temperance, and he is untiring in the good work. I meet him every Abolitionists, of course, would have drawn their own Sunday evening at Cuffe Street Hall, where we talk, inferences as to the moral courage and moral standand make as many converts to teetotalism as we can, which we have a many converts to teetotalism as we can.

What a pity it is, that all men do not join hand and be likely to agree with it and notice the affair do not heart in this noble cause; without it, no permanent good can be done for humanity any where. Men must be sober first, and then they will lay hold on be so. Thanks to the New York Herald, the Albaother good things.

and employment is afforded the people. You have not, I should suppose, ever imagined such misery as we get accounts of daily. Is it not a crying sin, under such circumstances—under any circumstances—to have good corn destroyed in our distilleries and to have good corn destroyed in such impresses the policy of the profess—Mr. Garrison's statement, South of it they praise the Apostule, because they disbelieve—so they profess—Mr. Garrison's statement, South of it they praise the Apostule, because they disbelieve—so they profess—Mr. Garrison's statement, South of it they praise the Apostule, because they disbelieve—so they profess—Mr. Garrison's statement, South of it they praise the Apostule, because they disbelieve—so they profess—Mr. Garrison's statement, South of it they praise the Apostule in the Apost breweries? Yet in Ireland, annually, in such immense slaveholders in him as one from whom they had quantities as to produce seven millions of gallons of nothing to fear; but if, as his friends of the N whiskey, and millions of barrels of ale and porter!

This is done, and yet men wickedly turn up their eyes

The Heyers and exist any another that God has visto Heaven, and say to one another, that God has vissimple one of Mr. Garrison's veracity, and that being ited Ireland with famine. He always gave us abundance—it is our own folly that has created starvation and death. But things look brighter now; the new harvest promises to be abundant. And sure our whole weight of his great influence in support of the existence of Slavery. That Mr. Garrison's statement harvest promises to be abundant. And sure our Queen has paid us a visit, and cast her benignant smile upon us, and set us all wild with joy. If you there is not a single one of his traducers weak entered to the property of had been with us, we would have set your republican blood on fire, and you would have gone wild
along with us. Nannie and I were at Kingstown the
Bowditch, and even of Father Mathew himself, the
Bowditch, and even of Father Mathew himself, the
Bowditch, and even of Father Mathew himself, the evening she landed, and I can assure you, a finer sight could hardly be witnessed. You remember our beautiful Bay. Just fancy yourself on the east-crn pier of the harbor, looking seawards. Six or seven fine steamships—two of them large war steamers—passing majestically across the Bay, from the South, the royal yacht leading the way, sailing right into the barbor, hailed by tons of thousands of voices. I asharbor, hailed by tens of thousands of voices. I as- idence in its favor sure you, Henry, it was a handsome sight; and Rad- The case, however, is one on which those who are ical as I am, I felt no inclination to avoid joining in the rejoicings which followed during her Majesty's and will not hear wil stay in Dublin. Her embarkation was even finer stay in Dublin. Her embarkation was even finer than her entry. The crowd at Kingstown was immense. When seasons of reflection returned, I freacter, and he and his friends will yet have to lament quently asked myself whence comes this mad enthusiasm. We pay dearly for royalty, and what good do Anti-Slavery cause.—N. Y. A. S. Standard. quently asked myself whence comes this mad enthuwe derive from it in return? The theory of our Constitution is good, sufficiently democratic for every useful purpose; but our upper classes have contrived to put themselves in possession of an undue share of the power it meant to diffuse among all classes, and 'Sar,—Him see the power it meant to diffuse among all classes, and there is so much ignorance, so much listlessness, and New York, dat some gentmen, members ob de Massachusetts Anti-Slabery Society, wait on Fader Massachusetts Anti-Slabery Society Soci willing acquiescence in the encroachment, that the holders of power are likely to maintain their position celebrashun ob de abolishun ob slabery in de British West Ingis. De bery rebberend Fader say no. bow too tightly, as the foolish aristocrats on the conholders of power are likely to maintain their position

Richard D. Webb went to the Peace Convention at Paris, and has not yet returned. Richard Allen and to the Cor his good wife have been sometime amusing themselves on the continent, in Switzerland, I believe. We are all at home. I did not like the idea of any separation this summer, for cholera is doing some deadly work around us. It has not been very bad here, but it is sufficiently extensive to induce much seriousness, him like to be slabe? Whose niggar, tink you, him particularly as it is very fatal, and very sudden in its wish to be?

Your humble serbent, Massa Pu

S. S. most immediately. It is a fearful disease, but surely. dear Henry, our lives are always hanging by a thread, and we should always strive to be prepared to mee the messenger with fortitude. Farewell!

I am, yours affectionately,

JAMES HAUGHTON. to have said, that I apprehended Mr. Garrison mistook a constitutional twitching of the muscles of the face for embarrassment, and that this mistake caused him to imagine an unusual hesitation in Father Mathew's manner, which I think not likely to have been the

tor of the N. Y. True Weslevan as follows :--

He who will deliberately turn his back upon sad thing, that this most cruelly oppressed portion of one righteous enterprise, on the plea of policy, will our race should be nothing cared for, by even pro- not hesitate to compromise every other, as he may be fessed friends. If Father Mathew shall raise no driven by the pressure of circumstances. We are not

We find from the New York Anti-Slavery Stand

to stop there. Tectotalism is the foundation; from it should spring every other virtue that can adorn the man.

Evening.—When I got so far, the day was so love-

quently engenders. No event, in itself of no great consequence, has occurred among us, for a long time, which has so completely tested the hollowness of a great deal of professed Anti-Slavery at the North, and measured exactly and nicely the degree and kind of support which the South most values. It was, we conceive, a matter of little moment, whether Father Mathew should attend the Festival at Worcester or not, though the Committee of the Massachusetts Society could not do otherwise than invite him to be present, there might have been an end of the matter.

enjoy any very extensive circulation, the matter would have sunk into comparative oblivion. But the Millions of our people in the west are starving, or ny Evening Journal, and after them a host of other Millions of our people in the west are starving, or next door to it. Since May last, two relief commitmittees have been sitting in this city. We suspended operations last week, as the harvest is at maturity, and employment is afforded the people. You have simple one of Mr. Garrison's veracity, and that being

and will not herein, we believe, belong delayed. The popular mind will, after a while, settle down to a

From the London Punch. PATHER MATHEW AND SLAVERY.

SAR,-Him see by de Times correspon sachusetts Anti-Slabery Society, wait on Fader Mathew in Boston, and ask him to 'tend annibersary in tinent did, and brought the old house all about their Pledge and him Pump. Not a bit ob it, Massa ears.

Dis de way him trow him cold water on abolishun: "He abruptly declined the invitation, observing

to the Committee that he was not aware of an sage in Scripture forbidding the existence

Beggin pardon ob Massa Mathew, de great Divine, me tink dere am passidge somewher dat tell you "whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." How Fader Mathew

THE CHRONOTYPE.

The Boston Chronotype must feel proud to nd the New Orleans Bee, the St. Louis Reveille, the Louisville Chronicle, and a host of other papers at the P. S. When alluding to Father Mathew, I meant to have said, that I apprehended Mr. Garrison mistook cy to the cause of the Slave! Never, in the whole the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—to rebuke
I wish you would write some stirring temperance
Father Mathew. In order to make a show of justi-I wish you would write some stirring temperance essays for the Liberator; surely, the slavery of intemperance is worthy of condemnation in that paper and in the New York Standard.

THE COMPROMISER.

Rev. W. H. Brewster, of Lowell, writes to the editors of the N. V. The Western of Company of the N. V. The Western of Company of the N. V. The Western of the provided in the letter and the Massachusetts A. S. Society of being actuated by a party motive—of an intention to entrap Father Mathew into an endorsement of the peculiar views of that Society. There was not a word in the letter addressed to Father Mathew—there was nothing in what Mr. Garrison said to him—and nothing in the circumstances of the case to support this accusation. If Father Mathew case to support this accusation. If Father Mathew had simply declared, 'I abide by what I said respectcase to support this eccusion. It radies that the served at least a many as honorably received. In the afternoon he spoke at St. Patrick's church to a large congregation, and administered the pledge to mulitudes.

What did you think of him? Of him I thought pretty well—i. e. he looked better than I expected. Of his speech, I thought very little. It was common-place, barren of thought, and exhibited very little emotion and produced little. No touching facts were stated—no stirring appeal made.

And that was not the most objectionable. Certain parts of it were deserving of condemnation.

To say nothing of his commendation of the Jesuits, his truckling to rum-sellers in the city, who have left Mr. McDermont's congregation because of his sterling temperance course, put the fact.—Ohio Anti-Slavery Bigle.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman LYNCH LAW POR BOSTON. The Chronotype of the 14th inst. has the follow

A Coschiding Probable.-It is said that a Be

waccination, well administered, and popularly reported by the press, would not be better than no cure at all. We hope he may catch it.

Such a sentiment from an enraged Vicksburg or Charleston slaveholder would not have surprised us, even in this age of the world, but for a Massachustte editor—a professed reformer, and peace man, an old time abolitionist, once the object of mobviolence, to recommend the adoption of Vicksburg Lynch law in Boston, is as melancholy as it is surprising. Is this the Elizur Wright who once stood so nobly armed with the simple weapons of truth, and faced the howling mob, and their cunning and more guilty instigators? the Elizur Wright whose name still stands upon the Declaration of Sentiments of the American Anti-Slavery Society? How has he fallen since he declared with the martyr-heroes of 783, that our principles forbid the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons for deliverance from bondage; relying solely upon those which are spiritual, and mighty through God to the pulling down of strong hoids. Our measures shall be such only as the opposition of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to moral corruption—the destruction of the prophets—touching covetousness, theft, injusmoral purity to

esty and moral purity; now kidnappers and slave- or questioned, this slaveholding and slave-breeding holders, then abolitionists, now temperance men and then rum-sellers, now Protestants, then Catholics, now Whigs and then Democrats. Every petty dissension and local dispute will breed fights and bloodshed. Right will give place to might, justice to trymen here not only give no countenance to the anti-orce, and wo to him who is not the strongest! It slavery movement—neither Catholic Bishop, nor is the doctrine of anarchy, and would turn Society priest, nor journal—but are decidedly hostile to it, into a huge Bedlam. Does the path of politics lead and exhibited no surprise, and expressed no regret: down so low? Does the Chronotype trust to such a morality to reform the world? Why, it is leagues below the moral standard of the corrupt, revengeful and selfish world and church Should Mr. Wright true and consistent Irishman, you would have been thought that he is drinking the cup he has mixed for

The Liberator. BOSTON, OCTOBER 5, 1849

No Union with Slaveholders!

LETTERS TO FATHER MATHEW... NO. IV. REV. THEORALD MATHEW : Sin-In extending to you an invitation to attend greatly exhausting your physical energies—the im- insensibility? Is it not to your shame? policy and impropriety of identifying yourself with British West India emancipation; hence the expres- your lips, and wear it in advance at the No your countrymen here, on the subject of slavery, sion should be less heartily welcomed. that they had no wish to divert you from the special 'none can be neutral,' and that they were bound t lence on all the controverted points among professed tion of this foul wrong!

no excuse for your conduct; the pillory on which you tion. are placed is of your own erection; no plea, no trick, of all honest, candid, humane men. Aware how much your time and strength were tax-

(1) The lack of civility, on your part, in not rec refully prepared, and was as important in its con- be neutral. tents as it was commendable in its language and spirit. Our bitterest revilers-now your warmest culohave startled and shocked you, and called forth from you expressions of heartfelt sorrow. The letter de- Hughes at their head)-and to deme erved at least a brief reply-as the committee exwhich to write a remy; and it has a way. Who be have a consecutive of the fact, that, up to this hour, notwithstanding all that has appeared in the consecutive or both sides of the Atlantic respective. public journals on both sides of ing your anomalous position, you

a popular enterprise, and had emanated from a popular society, you would have allowed it to go unan swered? Is this an uncharitable conclusion? Do not all the facts in the case warrant it? Will any of you A Covehiding Probable.—It is said that a Bostom gent, not unconnected with the press, has within a short time earned for himself the vaccine remedy for the imperfections of the law, by the ruin of one young lady in Boston and his polite attention to others at Newport and Jamaica Plains. We prefer water-cure to vaccination any how; but when a man makes himself a regular small-pox to unsuspecting and innocent families, we are not prepared te say that vaccination, well administered, and popularly reported by the press, would not be better than no cure at all. We hope he may catch it. friends (?) plead, as a sufficient excuse, that you

by the spirit of repentance.'

If Mr. Wright may deal out lynch law at his discretion, upon others, others may do the same upon him, and every one else who offends them. Once admit the right of mobs, and the lynch code, and it is the tirely to the people or any number of them to judge when, for what, and upon whom to inflict punishment, and how and how much to punish.

To-day we shall see thieves, gamblers and libertines mobbed, and to-morrow the advocates of honesty and moral purity; now kidnappers and slave.

eafter be cast upon the mercies of an infuriated b, as is possible, he can console himself with the O'Connell, when he indignantly exclaimed to my ted deeply moved by this intelligence, as was DANIEL face, on hearing a similar statement- Sir, they are not Irishmen! They are bastard Irishmen!

(4) We complain, in the fourth place, that you uttered not a word of encouragement for those who are struggling to deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, nor evinced any interest in their sucess. Surely, if you deemed the interview a private one, a friendly token of sympathy and regard, to this extent, might reasonably have been expected of you

(5) We complain, in the fifth place, that you manifested no pleasure on being apprised that the anniverary of the best and brightest achievement of British philanthropy-to wit, the emancipation of every in anti-slavery celebration in this Commonwealth, the slave in the British West Indies—was to be celebra Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society anticipated the objections that might be raised, either by yourself or by others, to a compliance with of the deed, and also to derive from it hope and it ;-such as, the specific nature of your mission to strength to sustain them in their conflict for the liberthis country—the arduousness of your labors in the ation of every bondman on the American soil. How temperance cause fully occupying your time, and as a professed abolitionist, could you manifest such

(6) We complain, finally, and especially-and her any particular phase of anti-slavery agitation-&c. in lies your criminality beyond all denial-that you &c. Hence the caution and considerateness evinced signified your determination to be deaf, dumb and by them in selecting an occasion so appropriate, and blind on the subject of slavery, while you remained so entirely unexceptionable, as the anniversary of in America—to go to the South with a padlock or sion of their hope, simply, that you would 'embrace expression and in no manner to give offence to the every usitable opportunity' to renew those appeals to which were embodied in the Address signed by you your avowal—you who had solemnly told your counin Ireland in 1842; hence their sincere declaration, trymen that on a question like this of human slavery, object of your visit to America; hence, too, their si- use all their moral and political power for the extinc-

abolitionists, not expecting or desiring you to commit Let me briefly portray the consequences of a step yourself one jot or tittle further than you had already like this, taken by one so greatly distinguished, so done in your own country. They prescribed no shib- much admired and esteemed, so widely reverenced, as boleth; they asked no endorsement as an association; yourself. But, first, let us take a glance at the bright they suggested no peculiar doctrines or measures for side of the picture. Let us suppose you had attended you to advocate; they left you wholly untrammelled the celebration, or courteously replied to the letter of is to thought, speech, and action; and they presented invitation, and had improved the opportunity to reitto you the fairest and most innocent occasion, (even erate the noble sentiments of the Address which bears to the eye of the most prejudiced,) that could possibly your signature; what then? Under the circumstanoccur during your sojourn here, on which to express ces, even the most strenuous defenders of slavery your sympathies with the millions in this and other would have scarcely dreamed of raising a single outlands, who are still held in the galling fetters of sla- cry; surely none but the vilest of the vile, none but very, as well as to exult in the liberation of all those the unprincipled and incuman, would have ventured once held in the same degrading servitude by Eng. to impeach your motives or assail your character. The land. Their language was- We cordially invite you act would have been regarded by all not thoroughly corto participate in the proceedings of the meeting, rupted by slavery, as perfectly consistent and proper uch manner as may be most agreeable to your feel- in Ireland it would have been hailed with delight; it ings.' Yet, for acting thus guardedly, no credit has would have increased the veneration felt for your been awarded to them; nay, they have been as character by the wise and good throughout Christen fiercely assailed, on the right hand and on the left, dom; it would have saved that character from a stain as though they had coolly asked you wholly to which has sullied its integrity and dimmed its lustre abandon your own mission, and to sanction all their and it would have exerted a salutary influence in bepeculiar doctrines and measures! There is, therefore, half of the beneficent cause of universal emancipa-

Alas! in an evil hour, by the advice of bad counsel no subterfuge, can save you from the condemnation lors, or unwilling to run any risk of incurring the censure even of men-stealers, you stood aloof, strangely remarking that you 'should never think of adv ed by your temperance labors, our expectations as to cating slavery, though you knew of no special scrip your personal attendance at the Worcester celebra- tural injunction against it.' How different this, in tion were not sanguine. Our ground of complaint is spirit and language, from the following declarations not that you were absent on the thrilling occasion al- in your Address :- 'Slavery is the most tremendous luded to: that absence created no surprise, and would invasion of the natural, inalienable rights of man, and have elicited no censure, but for the circumstances. of some of the noblest gifts of God, "life, liberty, and Why you were not present,-as it was every where the pursuit of happiness." What a spectacle does known that a kind and courteous invitation had America present to the people of the earth! A land been officially proffered to you,-the multitudinous of professing Christian republicans, uniting their engathering at Worcester naturally inquired, and had ergies for the oppression and degradation of three mila right to be definitely informed. Our complaints lions of innocent human beings, the children of one common Father, who suffer the most grievous wrongs and utmost degradation for no crime of their ancesto plying to the cordial and respectful letter sent to you or their own! Slavery is a sin against God and man. by the committee of arrangements. That letter was All who are not for it must be against it-none can

You were assured, both in the letter of invitation and by myself, that the excellent Address which was gists—have neither denied nor controverted any of its statements. It was something more than a mere thousand others, 'fell powerless on the ear of the Icomplimentary note: it related to a sublime occasion, rish population in this country.' To confirm this melto a glorious cause, and to the shameful recreancy to ancholy fact—to show you in what a skeptical, conthat cause of your countrymen in America. The in- temptuous, angry and abusive manner the Address telligence communicated, on that last point, should was received at the time by the Irish journals and associations, and by the Catholic clergy, (Bishop John solutely important is the renewal of your anti-slavery pressed the hope that you would 'attentively read it, appeals to your countrymen 'on every suitable occaand answer it at your earliest convenience.' Of that sion'—I have brought together, on the first page of letter, you took no notice! Now it is worse than frivolous for any of your defenders to pretend to account for your element, and the numerous letters received by you in relation to the places desirous digest, as best you may. Surely, it was not only You had more than a week in conjugate the state of the fact, that up to this view of the fact, that, up to this kindly addressed—or, rather, by the Irish priests and demagogues who mislead the unsuspecting and cred-ulous multitude—in order that you might feel that an WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

To THE ADOLITIONISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND PRINTED OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY DEAR FRIENDS—You do not need to be reminded that the season is approaching for holding the Ang that the season is approximated the country of the Annual Anti-Slavery Fair in this city. For fifteen year page the anti-slavery women of the State and of the co try, aided so effectually by the anti-slavery women England, Scotland and Ireland, have nobly sus and carried forward this work, and made it produ tive of most important aid, directly and indirectly, to the anti-slavery cause. It has been the chieff from which the slave's exhausted treasury has bereplenished from year to year; it has furnished i means of diffusing information by tracts, of sustain in part the organ of the American Anti-Slav ety-the Standard-and of sending out le

dust of the balance when compared with the suna which the mis-directed religious zeal of the con munity annually pours into Missionary treasuries, yet such has been the favor of God towards the work, that with these humble means, great and most asion ishing results have been brought about. We have the greatest cause to labor on with new faith and m doubled zeal. It has appeared to many of us, friends, that much more might be done to make the annual Fair effect, than has ever yet been done, or even attempted From different quarters, the suggestion has come a us, that a more united, general, and organised effort ought to be made this year, than ever has been made. If every abolitionist, every friend of the slave, and of his immediate elevation to the dignity and rights of a man, should feel it an imperative and indis duty to furnish a contribution to the Fair himself, and make it part of his (or her) anti-slavery duty to so licit contributions from every neighbor and friend who sympathizes with the sorrows and feels for the wrongs of the slave, the articles of the Fair would be vastly increased in extent, number, and variety, it

> would be proportionably enlarged. We therefore submit to you, friends, a suggestion and urge it upon your immediate and serious atter tion. Let a committee be forthwith raised in each town, where but a handful even of abolition reside, whose duty it shall be to solicit contri tions, in that town, of whatever articles, agricultural mechanical, domestic, &c., it may be in the power of any one to contribute to the Anti-Slavery Fair. And if in any town there should be but one or two work ing abolitionists, let them constitute themselves such a committee, and go to the work without misgiving or gainsaying. When their work is completed, or nearly so, and articles have been promised or given, let the committee give notice of their doings, by letter, to some one of the Managers of the Fair, who will be named hereafter; or to the undersigned, who will forward all such intelligence. We hope to hear of the formation of great numbers of these Town Committees on the Fair. We pray you, friends of the slave, not to leave it to a comparatively few towns, scattered up and down in New England, and to a few individuals in those towns, to sustain alone the but den and labor of the annual Fair. Let us make a strong, a vigorous, a united effort, and we shall accomplish a work which shall cause the slave to leap

would become a most desirable resort for the pur-

chase of useful and necessary, as well as beautiful and

ornamental articles, and the receipts in con-

demption draweth nigh. The plan is simple and practical: the union of all true hearts and willing hands. Each one is to work, nor wait for his neighbor. It is humanity, duty, justice, Gop, which call us. Let the voice be h in every part of our State, and of old New England, In every farm-house, and in every workshop, in the field and by the wayside, in public and in private, let the slave's cry come to us, even as it goes up continually before God. And so let us answer, as we would be answered ourselves.

up for joy, and give him hope that the day of his re-

Next week, we may publish one or more letters which we have received, or shall receive, from friends,

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

SAMUEL MAY, JR., General Agent.

THE PAIR AT WORCESTER. The Anti-Slavery Fair at Worcester opened on Tuesday, Sept. 18th, and continued until Tuesday

evening, Sept. 25th. Though far less favorably situated than the Fair of last year, (the hall occupied not being upon the Main street,) yet a very large number of persons attended the sales, and the proceeds amount to the sum of seven hundred and eighty dollars. A portion of each evening, after the first, was given to the hearing of addresses, and among the speakers were Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone, Abby Kelley Foster, Rev. Warren Burton, and Thomas Drew, Jr. A choir of gentlemen and ladies gave a frequent attendance, and afforded a highly pleasant musical entertainment to the company assembled.

IN CHRIST JESUS THERE IS NEITHER MALE NOR PI-MALE.' In the next page, we have inserted a communication from DANIEL FOSTER, pastor of the Independent (Orthodox) Congregational Church in Danvers, New Mills, and the fearless advocate of the slave and of Human Progress, respecting the ungallant and the unchristian treatment of Mrs. Brooks, (formerly Miss Fidelia Coburn, the faithful laborer among the fugitive slaves in Canada West,) at a meeting of the American Union Missionary Association, held in this city a few days since-a 'new organized' antislavery 'come-outer' body from the old Missionary Society, under the auspices of Lewis Tappan, Joshu Leavitt, J. C. Lovejoy, &c. The transaction speaks for itself; it is mean, ludicrous, and tyrannical. Mr. Foster is to be commended for his emphatic testimony against it, and for withdrawing from an association which practically nullifies the passage which we have placed as introductory to this article.

JAMES HAUGHTON. The letter from this sterling philanthropist, of Dublin, to Henry C. Wright, in which he bears a direct testimony against Father Mathew for refusing to know any thing of the anti-slavery movement, is precisely such as we expected from him, believing him to be more true to principle than the needle is to the pole, and 'no respecter of persons.' Since our interview with Father Mathew, we have not written a line on the subject to any of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, preferring to receive their own impressions respecting it, as obtained by them from reading both sides of the question, as they find it impartially recorded in our

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION OF FEMALES. It will be seen by an advertisement, that the third term of Lectures on Midwifery is to commence on the first of next month. As those who have attended the previous classes are successfully introducing themselve into practice, and public sentiment is evidently going strongly in favor of restoring to females this depart ment of the profession, this presents itself to judicious and intelligent women, not only as a very appropriate and honorable, but as a remunerating sphere of duty

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CIETY:

BRIDGEWATER.

rterly meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slaneicty was held in Bridgewater on Saturday and Sanday last. The meetings were well attended Saturday evening, and through the day and evening a Sanday. Quite a number of true and steadfast of this faithful old Society were present from other towns in the County, as well as some from the neighboring towns of Bristol County. The principal speakers were W. L. Garrison, Charles C. Burleigh, Samuel May, Jr., and Lewis Ford. A very minute and practical view of the nature and influence of slavery, and of the present aspects of the anti-slavery cause, was given at these meetings.

We shall leave it to the Secretary of the Society to furnish a report of doings, and now only express our satisfaction at the evident advance in toleration, as well as in anti-slavery interest, which has been made in Bridgewater during the past two years. Some of our readers will not have forgotten the circumstances of the previous meeting of the Society in this town. We will briefly recount them. In October, 1847, a quarterly meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society as held there, the Selectmen of the town granting the use of the Town Hall on Saturday, but refusing Sunday, on the ground that it was to be used for a meeting irreligious, or at least, not religious. As they were wholly unmoved by any ligious. As they work to them by a committee of the argument addressed to them by a committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, (who waited on them for that purpose,) it was pretty evident that the closing of the hall was a foregone conclusion, to which the Selectmen had been instigated by a strong influence from without. On Sunday morning, accordingly, the Hall was found closed against the A. S. Society, and its mbers accepted the invitation of a gentleman of the village to make use of his unfinished store, through that day, for the purposes of the meeting. On Saturday last, two years later, the same Society

embles again in Bridgewater, and finds the Town Hall opened for their accommodation, not only upon Saturday, but on Sunday also. The question of opening or closing the Town Hall, on Sunday, to antislavery and other meetings, has agitated the town not a little during the time named. Recently, at public town meetings, the subject has been fully debated. The Hon. Artemas Hale, late member of Congress from that District, made himself conspicuous by his labors to close the doors of the Town Hall against meetings of abolitionists, assailing them in severe terms, and denouncing their doctrines and measures as demoralizing. After a long and close contest, the town determined that the Hall should be opened on Sunday for religious meetings-the applicants being allowed to define for themselves in what religious

Thus some ground is gained, though it is undeniable that much yet remains to be possessed, in old Bridgewater. There is great need, at this moment, that the standard of principle should be kept erect and conspicuous there. The foes of freedom and humanity and popular elevation will not be disconcerted by any seeming defeat, and they will leave no stone unturned to crush the rising cause of truth and

'Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; While Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.

Let the friends of truth and right be but firm, uncompromising and patient, and God will give them the victory abundantly.

The hospitality of the Bridgewater friends was un stinted and generous, for which we would express our acknowledgements, with the hope that our meet ing with them may prove of advantage to the cause

### OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A very interesting and well attended meeting of this Society was held in the Town Hall, Bridgewater on Saturday and Sunday, the 29th and 30th ultimo, the President of the Society, Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, in the chair. The morning session was principally occupied by C. C. Burleigh, in an address of

Chose Samuel Dyer, Lewis Ford, and E. E. Bennett, a committee on the time and place of holding the next quarterly meeting.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Samuel Dyer, from the Committee on a new preamon, presented again his report for amendment. No alteration being deemed necessary, the report was, on motion of R. Thayer, unanimously

Chose Lewis Holmes and N. B. Spooner Committee on Finance.

The meeting was very eloquently and feelingly addressed by C. C. Burleigh, W. L. Garrison, and oth-

Adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock, evening.

EVENING SESSION. Assembled pursuant to adjournment. Song. Voted, That 'five hundred copies' of the new Con stitution be printed for distribution among the friends and members of the Society. Meeting addressed by Wm. L. Garrison, C. C. Burleigh, Samuel May, Jr.,

Rev. C. Bradford, L. Ford, and others. Mr. Bradford spoke with considerable feeling. He was not ashamed to be found at a meeting of the Garrisonians. He was often asked why it was that he could sympathize with such 'infidels' and 'disorganizers.' Sir, I have respect for them, and can recognize Mr. Garrison as my friend. I well remember a ourse of his delivered in Hubbardston. I never shall orget the impression which it made on my mind. I hope that to-morrow you will hear him (turning to Mr. Garrison) preach the same 'infidelity.' I shall preach anti-slavery from my pulpit, and have done it retofore. Mr. Bradford was very happy in his remarks, and spoke with considerable force.

MORNING SESSION-SUNDAY. Met according to adjournment, the President in the

chair. Song. Remarks from Mr. L. Ford, touching the discus ion last evening. He thought too much credit had been given to Mr. Bradford by Mr. May. He was ar giving credit where credit was due; but Mr. Bradord's church and congregation were composed of any individuals who voted for Zachary Taylor, and he could not believe a clergyman of any denominafion would long be retained as such, over such a people, who was faithful to humanity. He believed that there a minister was 'honest' and faithful, he would ther convert his people to the truth of anti-slavery, r preach himself out of the pulpit. Mr. Ford spoke with a good deal of feeling and evident sincerity. The following resolutions were presented by Mr.

Resolved, That (in the language of Daniel O'Conaell,) of all men living, an American citizen who is he owner of slaves is the most despicable; he is a political hypocrite of the very worst description." Resolved, That (in the language of the same disnguished friend of the slave) 'that person is not re-

apostles-of Wilberforce, and Clarkson, and Howard ple rose and asked if brother Brooks would come forcause of human freedom and redemption—deserve to this mission. Mr. B. was not in the house, and the be execrated.

ve even so to them."

force and eloquence on the above resolutions. Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The following resolutions were offered by R. Thay-

manifested in practical obedience to that law which again. But no, he replied: 'It would be establishing

worship of God. even for a moment, from the obligation to love God be moved by divine providence to go out as mission supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves, a true life aries, and we might have some of these at all ou supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves, a true life is but a series of acts of Christian worship, and not one of occasional attention to rites and ceremonies, technically designated religious, and confined to parametric hoped Mr. Lovejoy would withdraw his

mankind, have proved themselves unworthy to be regarded as the authorized representatives of Chrisfore the Society. One suggested that the President good and true men, as those who 'for a pretence object to her being cross-examined. Mr. Lovejoy but 'within, are full of all hypocrisy and iniquity.'

Adjourned to 6 o'clock, evening.

CLOSING SESSION Assembled pursuant to adjournment, the Presilent in the chair. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. May,

Resolved. That that is not only the best, but is the only true religion, which recognizes God in the person of his children,-which seeks their elevation, without partiality, to a participation in the blessings and rights which the impartial Father designed that all should enjoy,-and which refuses to receive to its embrace and fellowship, the men who are enslaving, oppressing, corrupting, and making merchandize of God's children; and is the only religion worthy the regard or the acceptance of men, or which can con-

duce to the glory and the praise of God. Resolved, That that use of Sunday (as well as of every other day) which gives it to the rescue of man own mothers and sisters and wives will disown them, form conversion, and to his redomntion from whatever conversion, and to his redomntion from whatever. from oppression, and to his redemption from whatever degrades and dehumanizes him, is the best use of it, and the most acceptable to God: and every other use of it is a profanation of the day, a desecration of holy time, involving a criminal neglect and violation sister Brooks may have sufficient self-respect, after of the first principles and vital elements of 'pure and undefiled religion.'

Mr. Garrison offered the following resolutions:-Resolved. That no where on the face of the earth s the spirit of tyranny, cruelty and murder, toward ible and destructive, as in the slaveholding section of this country; no where else is it so perilous to preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of brotherhood in Jesus, the prison to those who are bound; no where else is uman life, as well as human liberty, held at so cheap a rate; no where else is a horrible martyrdom so sure to follow a faithful proclamation of the truth of God as pertaining to the oppressor and his victim; no where else is such immunity given to lynching, mur- DEAR GARRISON: der and assassination; and, therefore, to talk of being

of the North, if they would escape those judgments which are sure to follow a bloody oppression, if they would neither enslave others nor be enslaved, to declare the present blood-stained national compact at an end, and to institute for themselves a government an end, and to institute for themselves a government of the sure of t

the rights of man. South is full of the habitations of cruelty.

in Plymouth.

holden in Hanson, Oct. 14. Thus closed one of the very best meetings ever held have already been adopted :by the Society. Our thanks are due to our friends rous hospitality. Amount collected by the Financial

adjourned sine die. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secr'y. South Abington, Oct. 1, 1849.

AMERICAN U. M. ASSOCIATION. Boston, Sept. 26, 1849.

BROTHER GARRISON: I went this forenoon into the Tremont Temple to attend the meeting of the American Union Missionary the authority and protection of the government, are Association. This is a come-outer body from the perpetrated by the individual voters; therefore, with it. I shake off the dust from my feet as a tes- white citizens, male or female, who enjoy the full timony against it. When I have paid over three dol- protection of the government of the country. lars which I now hold in my hands as a monthly con- I give the above entire. Another resolution tribution for this Society from the abolition friends clares the duty of abolishing the present Union, and of North Danvers, my efforts on its behalf will end, of forming another confederacy, on the principle of and my duty to expose its true character wherever I 'No Union with Slaveholders,' and of 'Free Soil, Free have recommended it as an anti-oppression Society, Labor, and Free Men.' This idea of a Northern conwill begin, and shall be performed.

this is not a free or humane Society, will, I doubt we will manage our own affairs. Let us take them not, seem very trivial to some minds. If so, I cannot at their word, and leave them to manage their slaves. help it. To me, however, the facts which I am We have managed them long enough. Let us now about to relate seem of the highest importance, in-

of all who have ever struggled and suffered in the ward and address the people upon his feelings about L. Tappan rose and said he should be glad to hear sis-Resolved, That we demand nothing more prepos-terous, fanatical, disorganizing, or infidel, than the practical enforcement of the self-evident truths em-bodied in the Declaration of Independence, 'that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty'—
and the practical adoption of the precept of Jesus, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do the audience by giving the desired relation. She e even so to them.'

Messrs. Garrison and Burleigh spoke with great ward.

Mr. Patton, a minister of Hartford, Ct., at this moment rose, and objected to any remarks from a woman in a public assembly. Mr. Lovejoy, of Cam-Assembled according to adjournment, the Presi- bridgeport, moved that Mrs. Brooks have the privi lege of speaking. This motion was promptly seconded. An appeal was made to Mr. Patton to withdraw his opposition, on the ground that Mrs. Brooks was Resolved, That the spirit of anti-slavery is truly soon to leave us, probably never to see our face equires us to love our fellow-man as ourselves, and a most dangerous precedent. If his wife should ever that in such obedience consists, essentially, the true speak in public meeting, he should feel that she had been led astray. If Mrs. Brooks were allowed to speak Resolved, That whereas, we can never be released, now, nobody could tell how many other women would

ticular days and localities.

Resolved, That the American church and clergy, by standing aloof from, and opposing obstacles to the progress of the anti-slavery and other kindred entermotion. He said with an unblushing brow, ' It is not prises, designed, in their achievements, to bless rather than a God-fearing minister. Various expeditianity, and deserving of the hearty execrations of all put some questions to Mrs. Brooks, as no one could ake long prayers,' and 'appear righteous unto men,' was asked several times to withdraw his motion He at length rose and said- I cannot withdraw the Meeting addressed by Messrs. Garrison, Burleigh motion, because I consider the motion right, and I look upon this opposition as rude and wrong.' This painful and mortifying discussion was carried on for thirty minutes, Mrs. Brooks standing in evident embarrassment during that time. The vote was at length put on Mr. Lovejoy's motion, and was declared doubtful. Mr. L. was then asked again to withdraw his motion, and, without another word, complied. Mrs. Brooks was then seated and silenced by this body of craven compromisers, who seemed to me at that moment to be assembled in the name of Jesus to stab with poisoned dagger a pleading, betrayed Humanity.

A sister offering herself to go out to die among the heathen on the pestilential fields of Africa, is gagsending her thither in the name of Jesus Christ. Her heart is burning with an earnest thought of love which she wishes to express, but these professed brothers in the Lord shut and lock her mouth because Resolved, That that use of Sunday (as well as of she is a woman! Shame on such barbarians! Their accursed spirit of the slave power? I confess I cannot discern the difference. God grant that brother and such an open and high-handed insult not only to them, but to universal humanity, to refuse to go to any field of labor under such guidance.

God pity the slave, and the heathen of all dark lands if they must wait for deliverance and education from such false hearted men as did this wicked deed to the friends and advocates of impartial liberty, so terselfish world of compromise and wrong.

Your brother for equal rights to the universe

DANIEL FOSTER.

GREAT CONVENTION AT THE WEST. Berlin, Mahoning Co., Ohio, ? Sunday, Sept. 23, 1849.

It is 11, A. M. I am by the platform, under the in religious or political union with those miscreants, Great Tent, in a convention of the young people of whose only law is the gratification of their own in-Ohio. We met day before yesterday—Friday—at 2 fernal spirit, who will tolerate neither the liberty of P. M. Many came in from 50 miles around. We the press nor freedom of speech, who have abolished continued that afternoon, and all day yesterday, and the marriage institution and annihilated all human are to continue it during this day. A gathering of APTERNOON SESSION.

Assembled according to adjournment, the President rights among three millions of people, is to proclaim the chair.

The marriage institution and animalistic proclaim more intelligent, enterprising and determined young men and women, could not be collected in this land. manner of villany, and to be traitorous to the liberty

They are the sons and daughters of those who came Resolved, That the time has come for the people covered with a forest, which, for grandeur, size and of the North, if they would escape those judgments density, could not be surpassed by any other original which shall neither repeal the laws of God nor impair children engaged in a work so noble, so just, so dithe rights of man.

The meeting was eloquently and powerfully ad-

dressed by Messrs. Garrison, Burleigh, and May.—
Mr. Garrison presented an appalling array of facts in support of his resolutions, demonstrating that the fect and on seats. Resolutions of the most stirring Voted, That the next quarterly meeting be holden and thorough character have been presented, and some of them have been adopted, and some are now Voted, That the next semi-monthly meeting be under discussion. A fugitive slave, as he calls himsolden in Hanson, Oct. 14.

Whereas, it is the fundamental principle in this Theyer, Holmes, &c. for their co-operation and gene-

Committee, \$17 10. At 9 1-2 o'clock, the meeting ty; and, Whereas, each voter unites in himself, as a supren sovereign, all the legi lative, judicial, and executive power, holding his elected or appointed agents bound to administer the government in accordance with Ais views and not their own; and,

Whereas, the U.S. Constitution is the book of in structions from the voter, by which his agents are to be governed in all their official conduct; and, Whereas, whatever outrages are perpetrated under

old pro-slavery American Board, formed some years Resolved, That all the rapes, robberies, and mursince as an avowed Anti-Slavery Society. I have ders inflicted upon the 3,000,000 of unprotected slaves, heretofore rejoiced to do all I could to aid this body in under the authority and defence of the government, giving a free gospel to the nations that sit in dark- are inflicted by each and every individual voter; and ness. I have contributed to its funds according to he should be held as much responsible at the bar of my limited means, and I have labored to get funds justice and humanity, as if he himself had personally, for its treasury from my friends. But I have done committed these wrongs upon the most eminent

federacy takes with all in whose hearts is one throb The occurrence which fully satisfies my mind that in favor of liberty. Slaveholders say—' Let us alone; about to relate seem of the highest importance, involving fundamental principle, and proving such a dereliction from duty and such blindness to truth, as forbid the friends of justice.'

Meanads of justice.'

Resolved, That (in the language of the same faithful witness) 'the time has now come when any man who has honeat feelings should deelare himself the advocate of immediate abolition; we should all be abolitionists; slavery is a crime—a high crime—a hig

and brought to the tent; and also by people from a distance. Many groups of parents and children, in Thursday morning, last week, in the short passage of wagons, on the green grass, and on benches, are eating their delicious peach and apple pie and cheese, our esteemed friend Miss Mary G. Chapman of Chauntheir bread and butter, gingerbread and pound cake. cy Place. In one corner of the tent is an Anti-Slavery Fair, The Bis In one corner of the tent is an Anti-Slavery Fair, where fancy and useful articles, prepared by the women, are being sold. J. W. Walker is acting as salesman, together with Laura Barnaby, Sarah Coates, and others, and they are doing a good business. A beautiful quilt has been bought, and presented to Parker Pillsbury, to take home to his wife. It is a busy, a sheerful and happy scene. And all this on Sunday! The help day! But we busy, a cheerful and happy scene. And all this on Sunday! The holy day!—the Lord's day!! But we have concluded that, if this be especially the Lord's day, and especially to be consecrated to the Lord to do his work, then are we in the path of duty. For we are doing the Lord's most holy work; we are working to redeem 3,000,000 of his children from the fangs, the fetters, the lash, and the auction of those who call themselves Christians and republicans. To this end, from four to six thousand are here to-day, from sixty miles around; to this end we have discussed and passed some strong resolutions; to this end many are now recruiting their energies by eating de-

tent was loosened and blew about, and caused a great fright lest it should settle down upon us, and catch us all as in a net. Several are now worshipping God by doing the work of mercy and necessity, in tying and bracing up the tent, to make it secure.

I am here by the platform, doing the Lord's work, and performing divine service, by writing down what is going on around me, to have it printed, in order to stir up the pure minds of the friends of God and man to greater zeal and efficiency, that they may abound more and more in this holy devotion to human liberty and brotherhood. Would that all our Bostom and eastern friends could look in upon their co-labordand eastern friends e that our friends over the sea could behold us! How you would all enter into and enjoy this scene! To see so many hearts warmed with love for the slave, for one another, and for humanity; and so many faces for one another, and for humanity; and so many faces radiant with joy, that they are permitted to live in this day, and to partake in the work of the world's Italy. redemption. One cannot but feel, in witnessing such scenes, that the days of slavery are numbered, and that man is progressing in Love, LIBERTY and FRA-

It is now 3 o'clock P M and our Convention drawing to a close. We have been together two days and a half, and become familiar with one another's faces, forms and views; and it is hard to separate, for in such a gathering we have little hope of meeting again. The positions taken have been most radical, and therefore most vital, for saving truth is ever most radical. Our position touching a Northern confede racy, where soil, labor and man shall be free indeed, takes mightily. There seems to be but one feeling about it. Disunion with slaveholders, and UNION AMONG OURSELVES, is the watchword. No more union with slavery, and a closer union with liberty; Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men—not as the canting, hypocritical watchword of political demagogues, but as a fact, on which the eyes of millions, struggling for liberty, may be fixed, with hope and joy unspeak-

A thrilling scene has just occurred. Twelve year ago, MARIUS ROBINSON was honored with a complete suit of tar and feathers in this town for pleading the cause of the slave here. Now, thousands are gathered here for the same purpose, not only unmolested, but heartily and hospitably welcomed by molested, but heartily and hospitably welcomed by store caught fire, which communicated to six four the people of Berlin. We have a resolution touching the mob, and the change and the devotion to the ing the mob, and the change and the devotion to the cause, and the presence on this occasion of Marius He was called for, came forward, and related some circumstances attending his reception of the suit of tar and feathers; and his feelings on witnessing, in tar and feathers; and his feelings on witnessing, in tel, owned by Roswell Shurtleff, of Springfield, was the same town, the mighty revolution which twelve destroyed by fire on Thursday night of last week. years had effected. Scarce an eye was without a tear. And what has wrought the change? The churches, ministers, and ballot-box? Not a whit. It has been wrought solely by anti-slavery truth, brought to bear on the heart and conscience by the efforts of those who are stigmatized by the conservaser, 25th ult. tive political and sectarian prints as infidels and come-outers. God bless such infidelity! He has

days' discussion on the morality and policy of voting under the United States Constitution to abolish slavery. The whole discussion has turned on one simple point: 'Is the minority responsible for the doings of the majority in the United States Government?' I contained that it was a graduate of Yale College, and a man of great ability. tended that it was, inasmuch as each voter, on entering the confederacy, adopts the principle that the majority shall rule; and every time he votes, he votes for that principle, and pledges himself to carry it out, and aways that, as a citizen, he will obey, and as a sontended that it was, inasmuch as each voter, on enand swears that, as a citizen, he will obey, and as a sor- map of the city of Boston. ereign, he will help execute the will of the majority as it is embodied in their constitutional and statute law. My opponent,—Hartwell L. Preston,—took the opposite ground. Every voter adopts the principle, that the majority shall rule; he goes to the polls to sustain this principle; he knows, when he enters the sustain this principle; he knows are sustain this principle. Confederacy, that bad men may get the majority and bear rule; and he is sworn to obey and to execute the government, whether in the hands of good or bad me—, whether in the hands of slaveholders or of non-slaveholders. Hence, all who voted for Van Buren, last fall, are bound to obey and help execute the government, in the hands of Zachary Taylor and the Whigs; and the Liberty party men, who voted for Whigs; and the Liberty party men, who voted for Birney when Polk was elected, are responsible for the

The late shocking Steamboat Disaster off the Coast of Florida. [Extract of a letter from Tampa Bay, 3 ult.] On the 28th ultimo, west of Egmont Bay a large steam vessel, the Mary Kingsman, chartere a large steam vessel, the Mary thingsman, chartered by the government to carry to this place 110 mules and 20 horses, having on board about 36 persons, teamsters and hands, exploded one of her boilers, by which nineteen men were killed and eight wounded—the latter brought here, of whom two have died since. All the horses and mules were so badly injured that they were thrown overboard.

A Court in Tears.—At Dedham, yesterday, three Greeks were placed on trial for stealing a horse in Medway. From the inability of the prisoners to speak English, Dr. Howe of this city was called upon to act as interpreter. One of the number, on conviction, addressed the Court in extenuation of their offence, detailing the events of their lives, and the wrongs and sufferings they had endured in their own land. After endeavoring in vain to get employment in this country, they were recommended to go to California. To obtain means to do so, they stole a horse, upon which the charge was brought. The address being interpreted, threw the whole Court into tears.—Boston Traveller.

Traveller.

TREASURER'S REPORT
Of Receipts from Aug. 1 to Oct. 2, 1849.

From Essex Co. A. S. Society, balance of collections at annual meeting.
From C. Cwing, West Roxbury,
Samuel May, Jr., for collection at Worcester celebration of W. I. Emancipation,
The Miss Blackmer and other female friends at Plymouth, for avails of their work, received of B. Spooner,
Traveller.

Mostreal, Sept. 26.—News has just reached here that the riots at Bytown have been renewed. The two parties met, and a terrible conflict ensued. Numbers have been dreadfully wounded, and eight lives are already reported to be lost.—Tel. Cor. N. Y. Sun.

Cholera in Illinois.—The last Tel. Cor. N. Y. Sun.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA

many are now recruiting their energies by eating delicious peaches and apples, and other food; and some are selling and buying goods.

Our tent blew down last night; it was the Lord's work to put it up again this morning. Just before the close of the forenoon service, some part of the tent was loosened and blew about, and caused a great fright lest it should settle down upon us, and catch.

Ski, and Guyon, we. 5 brought to Widden.

Constantingle, Aug. 30.

The news from Hungary has caused great excitement amongst the Turks. Their regret at the unfortunate termination of the war is very great. The Hungarian Envoy, Count Andrassy, hopes that he may be able to induce the Porte to exert themselves in favor of Kossuth and his friends who have taken refuge in Turkey.

It would excite but very little surprise here, if the Russian and Austrian representatives despite the of

in the Legations.

The last blow has been dealt upon Venice. The main until he can find an opportunity of quitting

Death of the Quaker Giantess.—Mrs. Hales, the Quaker Giantess, died, last week, in Toronto, Canada. The cause of her death was dysontery.

Rev. George P. Smith, editor of the Evan-

TF G. H. Hill, the celebrated comedian, and deli-neator of Yankee characteristics, died at the Adelphi Hotel, Saratoga Springs, on the evening of the 27th Counterfeit Gold Coin .- Counterfeit half-eagles are n circulation in Philadelphia, so skilfully made tha

Terrible Fire in Thessalonia.—The Maltese

Drowned .- On Thursday morning of last week, Cordelia Spearing, a young girl of about sixteen years of age, belonging to Blanchard, Me., drowned herself in the Boot Canal. No cause is assigned for the act. She arose from bed at about four, went out and threw herself into the canal. She was taken out about breakfast time.—Lowell Courier.

At Cincinnati, Sept. 28th, Lewis's tobe ings, \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000. The Marion Lumber Company's yard was also burned. The whole loss will probably reach \$50,000.

At Bellows Falls, the new, large and fine ho-

Death by the Cars .- On Saturday afternoon, when the freight train was about a mile east of this city man was caught by the cow-catcher, and killed

Novel Idea .- Some of the English railway compablessed it, and will, to the overthrow of slavery and war. But I must stop. Farewell; and that heaven's choicest favors may rest on thee and thine, is the prayer of one whose heart is as thine.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. Salem, Sept. 25.—I have just closed a two

Judge McLean's Accounts .- Twenty years ago, Judge

GREAT FIRE AT OWEGO. - Owego is in ruins. Sev-Birney when Polk was elected, are responsible for the administration of Polk and the Democrats. Each voter, whether in the majority or manority, is responsible for the Mexican war, because that war was the legitimate fruit of their principle, that the majority shall rule.

H. C. W.

The late shocking Steamboat Disaster off the Coast of Florida. [Extract of a letter from Tampa Bay, 3d ult.] On the 28th ultimo, west of Egmont Bay.

At New York, on Friday night, Johnson's extensive cow stables corner of Fifteenth street and Fourth avenue, were destroyed by fire with two persons, 12 horses, and about 200 cows, out of some 400 which were tied up there to be fed upon the refuse of an ad-joining distillery.

20 00 100 00

677 61

From do. for collection at Sterling, 173

"do. do. at Rutland, 162

"do. for donation by C. C. Breck, Sterling, 300

"Plympton Femalo A. S. Sewing Circle, 1000

S. PHILBRICK,

Treat. Mass. A. S. Society,

the people, and in a few years is found thereby to have exercised a controlling influence for good throughout the country. It dictates the course and bends the policy of every political party; and speaking as it does from a height above their selfish personal struggles, its words of everlasting truth are heard, and more and more obeyed. . . . It has no local attachments, no partizan or sectarian partialities; no hidden aim, no double purpose.' With this Society, in a word, rests the hope of the Ameriican Slave. Its continuance and increased success, the number of its agents, and the circulation of its periodicals, depend greatly on the amount of funds which we, through this yearly effort, are enabled to

SIXTERNTH

National Anti-Slavery Bazzar.

The Committee of the National Anti-Slavery Ba-

saar, deeply feeling their responsibility to the hely cause of freedom and humanity with which they are

identified, have resolved anew to make their exertions

for its promotion correspond with the greatness of its demands, and the rapidity of its progress.

It is unecessary, at this late day, to enter upon any formal exposition of the principles and measures of the American A. S. Society, to the support of which the funds resulting from this effort are devot-

ed. The language of our last year's Call will express

better than any other, our present convictions of its

necessity and value. 'Years of close observation of

its righteous principles and uncompromising practi-cal workings, assure us that it has the elements of

success. It continually sends forth lecturers to en-

force the principles of justice and humanity among

place at its disposal.

We regard the importance of the American Anti-Slavery Society as paramount to that of any other Anti-Slavery organization, and of course its claims for help and sympathy paramount to those of any other. Boston and its environs, indeed, supply us with a market; but with a trifling exception, barely sufficient to remunerate the expense of Anti-Slavery advertisements, not a cent of our receipts is expended in Massachusetts. In sustaining the cause in her own borders, she asks no aid from beyond them, but relies entirely on her own efforts.

These being our circumstances, we appeal to Abo litionists EVERY WHERE, earnestly invoking of each aid and assistance proportionate alike to the dignity and necessity of the work we have undertaken. We are laboring for the establishment of those foundation principles on which the rights of all men must of necessity rest." Therefore to ALL we appeal, in confidence on that common human heart, whose unsophisticated instincts furnish our best hope of success.

The Sixteenth National Anti-Slavery Bazaar will be held in Boston during Christmas week, and all desiring to co-operate with us are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

ANNE WARREN WESTON. M. W. CHAPMAN. ELIZA L. FOLLEN, ANN T. G. PHILLIPS, SUSAN M. CABOT. And many others.

JOSEPH BARKER.

Not knowing in what part of the country this centleman is at present, or where a letter would be likely to find him, we take this opportunity, at the request of the Executive Committee, to extend to him a cordial invitation to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-

nual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, which is to commence its sessions at Norristown, on the 15th of October. If Mr. Bar-ker should be any where within convenient reach of us at that time, we earnestly desire that he will favor us with his presence.

We are requested also by the Committee to ex-tend the same invitation to all persons every where who may be in sufficient sympathy with the doctrines and measures of the Society to enable them to par-ticipate in the discussions and co-operate in the ob-ject of the meeting.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

The ladies of the First Independent Baptist Church and Society will celebrate their 11th anniversary by an address from the R. w. John T. Raymond, of New York, in the Rev. W. B. Serrington's Church, Belknap street, on the evening of the 10th Oct. They will also give a Levee the same evening in the school room, for benevolent purposes. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. Hilton, Brattle st.; Mrs. Gardner, Belknap st.; Mrs. Gardner, Belknap st.; Calenter of the R. Lones Second st. Mr. Hilton, Brattle st.; Mrs. Gardner, Belknap st.; Mrs. Davis, 53 Spring st.; Mrs. R. Jones, Second st.; Mrs. Tabbs, Dover st., and at the door, price 50 cents. We solicit the attendance of a generous public. We have obtained an excellent Choir for the physical feast.

E. R. DAVIS,
SUSAN GARRISON.

NOTICE.

The Green Plain (Ohio) Yearly Meeting of Friends, who have adopted the Congregational order, will commence on seventh day, the 27th of the 10th mo., 1849. All persons who love the promotion of practical goodness will find a welcome in our councils. We meet not to lengthen the cords of sect, but to exercise our religious sentiment in the diffusion of principles that shall hasten the overthrow of oppression and violence in the land. Several distinguished strangers are expected to be present. Selma, Clark Co., Ohio.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A semi-monthly meeting of the Old Colony A.
S. Society will be holden in the Universalist Church
at Hanson, on Sunday, Oct. 14, 1849, commencing at
10 o'clock, A. M.
Samuel May, Jr. and Lucy Stone will be present on
the occasion. Let us, one and all, continue yet to
labor until that accursed system, American Slavery,
shall be forever banished from our otherwise happy country.

BOURNE SPOONER, Pres. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec. LUCY STONE,

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Duxbury, Sunday, October 7.
Marshfield, Tuesday, 9.
Scituate harbor, Wednesday, 10.
Thursday, 11. South Scituate, Thursday, 11.
Hanover, Saturday, 13.
[Will attend the county meeting at Hanson, Sun South Abington, Tuesday, October 16.
Canton, Thursday, "18.
Walpole, Saturday, "20.
East Walpole, Sunday, "21. day, Oct. 14.]

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. BOSION FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Boston Female A.
S. Society will be held at the house of Mr. Joseph
Southwick, No. 4 High street, on Wednesday, Oct.
17, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
As the last quarterly meeting was omitted, it is
hoped that the members will be unusually prompt on
this occasion.

SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.
Boston, Oct. 3, 1849.

LECTURES BY THE EDITOR.

A lecture on Human Redemption will be delivered in the Congregational meeting-house, at South Hingham. on Sunday afternoon next, at the usual time of religious service, by William Lloyd Garrison—and an address on Slavery in the evening, in the Town Hall at Hingham, commencing at half past 6 o'clock.

Notice. Communications for the undersigned should now be addressed to him at 21 Cornhill, Bos-SAMUEL MAY, JR. ton.

Female Medical School,

BOSTON.

CONDUCTED by the American Medical Education C Society; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Lecturer. The third term of instruction in Midwifery will commence Nov. 1, 1849, and continue three months. Tuition, \$25, in advance. Address or apply to the Socretary of the Society.

SAMUEL GREGORY,
25 Cornhill.

Unitarian Church issal from his soci-ead for chattelised

a very appropriate

21 CORNEIL



ST. PETER AND THE THREE SPIRITS. A LEGEND-FROM THE GREMAN. Once a Spirit from Rome came up to the Portals of

Knocked very hard, and hallooed-'Quick open th

Peter then, turning his key, half opened the wicket and peeped through: Who, in the name of wonder, he asked, is making this noise here?

Haughtily answered the Spirit, and high did he hold up the Pope's Shrift :

I, a CATHOLIC Christian, whose faith is the only salva Sit thee down on the bench,' said Peter, relocking

'and wait there!' Just then, a Spirit from Berne came up to the Portals

Knocking hard as the first, and hallooing-' Open the door quick !' Peter unbolted again, and repeated the question

Who art thou ?-4 If A CALVINIST Christian, whose faith is the only sal-

'There, sit down on the bench!' And soon comes a Spirit from Frankfort,

Knocking, and calling-'Unbolt!'-Who art thou? asked the Disciple. 11 A LUTHERAN Christian, whose faith is the only sal-

Down with thee on the bench!' he said; and again is the door locked.

There now sat they together; the three, in spite of their three creeds, Sat together in peace, and beheld in mute admiration Sun and Moon and Stars, from seeming chaotic con-

Joined to harmonious dance; and heard the Myriad

Quires of Angels and Blessed, in unison pour out their hearts' love, One unfailing stream of sweet, soul-ravishing music

All this saw they, and heard and breathed the perfumes of Heaven. But not long, and their hearts, too full with the

heavenly blisses. Burst, and they all broke forth into one unanin

Shouting, ' God is One, and all Three, we believe IN THE ONE GOD.' Then, on a sudden, behold! the Portals of Heaven

fly open, 'Moving harmonious sound,' and the ether is golden with radiance.

There is Peter again. He smiles like a father while saying-'Have ye bethought iyournelves now, ye naughty

children ?-So come, then.' EMMANUEL VITALIS SCHEER. Concord, Mass.

### HYMN OF THE CHURCH YARD. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Ah me! this is a sad and silent city: Let me walk softly o'er it, and survey Its grassy streets with melancholy pity Where are its children, where their gle Alas! their cradled rest is cold and deep-Their playthings are thrown by, and they asleep.

This is pale beauty's bourn; but where the beautiful. Whom I have seen come forth at evening's hour Leading their aged friends, with feelings dutiful, Amid the wreaths of spring, to gather flowers? Alas! no flowers are here but flowers of death. And those who once were sweetest sleep beneath

This is a populous place; but where the bustling, The crowded buyers of the noisy mart-The lookers on-the showy garments rustling-The money-changers-and the men of art Business, alas! hath stopped in mid career,

This is the home of grandeur; where are they, The rich, the great, the glorious, and the wise? The gaudy guise of human butterflies

Alas! all lowly lies each lofty brow, And the green sod dizzens their beauty now. This is the place of refuge and repose;

Where are the poor, the old, the weary wight, The scorned, the humble, and the man of woes, Who wept for morn, and sighed again for night? Their sighs at last have ceased, and here they sleep Beside their scorners, and forget to weep. This is the place of gloom; where are the gloomy?

The gloomy are not citizens of death; Approach and look, where the long grass is plumy, See them above! they are not found beneath! For these low denizens, with artful wiles, Nature, in flowers, contrives her mimic smiles.

This is the place of sorrow; friends have met And mingled tears o'er those who answered not; And where are they whose eyelids then were wet? Alas! their griefs, their tears, are all forgot: They, too, are landed in this silent city, Where there is neither love, nor tears, nor pity.

This is the place of fear; the firmest eye Hath quailed to see its shadowy drearines But Christian hope, and heavenly prospects high, And earthly cares, and nature's weariness, Have made the timid pilgrim cease to fear, And long to end his painful journey here.

While official persons are preparing to celebrate the visit of the Queen with festivities and illuminations, a poet, in the 'Irishman,' breathes such a welcome to the Royal guest as follows :-

IRELAND - THE VISIT OF THE QUEEN.

Shout yourselves hoarse, ye supple slaves! God grant it do you good! But carpet first the frequent graves, Nor let the dead intrude Make bonfires of those ghastly bones That ne'er have buried been, And drown in pean-hymns the groans Of Scull and Skibbereen!

She comes !- make every window bright ! Prepare the worthless show-'Twould wring her woman's heart outright To learn one half your woe. Reveal not how they fled or died,

Who loved you to the last: But lose, in one day's tinsel pride, The future, and the past. Even while Royal galleys wait

Fair seas and fav'ring skies, Far to the south, with doleful freight, A lonely vessel flies! Oh! turn your thoughts from all the glare That cheats your eyes around, And loose your nobles pining there,

Your best and truest bound. Alas! for them 'tis vain to weep-Assume a cheerful smile, And rouse the tones of joy that aleep Long silent through the Isle-She knows not, she can never know, What sufferings ours have been-

Then daub with red the cheeks of woo, And fly to meet the Queen!

# Reformatory.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, (Old Jewry,) Sept. 7, 1849.

I send herewith a letter to Henry C. Wright on the subject of Non-Resistance. It notices one which he wrote, addressed to me through the Liberator on that subject.

I know it is a bold thing to venture upon impugning that doctrine in a letter to him, addressed under cover to you, because it is assailing two professed champions—the one directly, the other indirectly—but it is a consolation that the most you can do, if you will not hear me, is to extinguish me by putting the letter into the waste basket. However, I think you had better let Henry C. Wright see my note.

I had at one time a thought of sending you a letter weekly upon all sorts of things, and 'every thing in the world.' It would have been like French stews, a mixture of odds and ends, beginnings and endings, cogitations and reflections; but, as they would neces sarily have had English doings and sayings as the and work, I concluded they would be of but lit tle value, compared with the interest your own domostic events must have for your readers, particularly when it has your own 'domestic institution' to uproot, and decided against it.

I am glad, however, although I cannot contribu much for your readers that they would care for, to see the accounts of your proceedings, and to hear of your well-being and well-doing; and I desire to manifest my interest now and then by intruding an occ letter upon you, and assuring you that I

Yours truly, EDWARD SEARCH.

### ON NON-RESISTANCE.

LONDON, September 7, 1849. To HENRY C. WRIGHT:

DEAR FRIEND-You have made an expression in letter of mine to Garrison, the occasion of one of you entertain on 'non-resistance.'

you occasion for the exercise of your pen, because I further tax upon their patience. believe you always exercise it with an honest, and for a good purpose.

I had said, as you quote me, 'There is no objection, I think, to the use of physical power in itself— Mr. Garrison: the objection lies to the purpose for which it is used.' You then take up my words, fashion my thoughts into part shown towards the party from whom I differ, another aspect, and deal with the new aspect, and arising, I know, from your sympathy with their crush it as though it was mine, which is a mode of professed circumstances and wishes, and having mygaining apparent victory without refuting the opponent, which honest controversialists often fall into. Just see now how you deal with me.

'You (I) say, There is no objection, I think, to the use of physical force in itself—the objection lies to the purpose for which it is used.' You then proceed to change my words, and to introduce your own In all ages, and among all people, there have arisen ceed to change my words, and to introduce your own supposition, thus: 'By physical power, I suppose you in differences of opinion upon sundry subjects of a mean what the theory and practice of human governments define it to be, i. e., POWER TO INFLICT
DEATH.' To which I answer, 'No.' I meant what I
said; and if you and I lived nearer to each other, so that we could correspond in print at shorter
er, so that we could correspond in print at shorter
intervals I should feel that this was grough, and her
intervals I should feel that this was grough, and her

I do not think that offensive wars or offensive acts are desirable or useful, but I do believe that defensive wars and defensive acts are often justifiable, and part of the means committed to man for working out good

Wouldn't you do it? Yes. Well, then, physical ed, true t force may be used for a good purpose.

and firm for ever in the right.

The right of colored children to all the im Suppose you saw a mad man about to dash out the brains of a little child—would you not prevent him, and, if needful, by unclinching his grasp and throwing who dares think to the contrary. The blood our him from his purpose? Would'nt you do it? I think glorious fathers shed for American independence him from his purpose? Would'nt you do it? I think
I may say 'Yes' for you, and that you would feel
warranted in putting a straight waistcoat on him,
until he was better. For myself, I say I should. If
you say 'No,' say why.

same means, prevent him from the above crime?

ground for touching upon any other point, and not giving me an answer to the cases put. I know that I, like many other man who use the pen only occasionally, sometimes trail a red herring over my own the case of the case o

1849. The interest had in no degree absted, but on the contrary was much increased. The house was crowded, and the business proceeded without interruption, aside from the off-repeated demonstrations of ever shall be. One of the leaders of the school-

those clever dissertations in favor of the peculiar views the districts wherein said pupils reside, as by this I am happy that any thing I have said should give all, and the School Committee be thus relieved from

er, so that we could correspond in print at snored intervals, I should feel that this was enough, and beg you to reply to what I said, and not to your own twistification. (Excuse my coining a word—I use it with all respect to you.)

I denote believe it is indicious in a society having

I do not believe it is judicious in a society naving the power to imprison and correct, to use death as a punishment; but I do think it is desirable to use and literature, all differences, social and civil, should be conducted upon high principle, and in accordance with the spirit of the age. And when the fatal hour arrives, that we tremble before free discussion, that we care fair argument and shrink from the

ur policy wrong.
We have, fellow citizens, for some time nast, been You will see how much of your excellent and useful arguments are cut away from the discussion by these admissions; and I put an illustration or two before you as concisely as I can, to show my argument. I begin with an extreme case, but it involves, I think, the whole question:

Suppose you saw a blind man about to step over a precipice, and so near that, without a sudden, quick, and bodily exertion of physical force, you could not pull him back.

We have, fellow citizens, for some time past, been engaged in a series of agitations in reference to public school instruction. Different positions have been assumed by different men of influence and reputation among us. Some individuals of more or less weight in the community, have changed their position in reference to the Smith school as often as the chameleon his color. Others, viewing the matter in its most important bearings, forming their opinions conscientiously and correctly, looking calmly and critically at the beginning and the end, have remained in their position firm, unterrified, unseduced, true to their principles as the needle to the pole,

Suppose you saw not a mad man, but a bad man the right of their descendants to freedom and equal-about to do the same thing—would not you, by the Union. There are other rights than school rights same means, prevent him from the above crime?

If you say 'No,' then I say, show me why you would restrain a mad m: n, and not a bad man, and you will then be answering to the point, which I remember, as it seems to me, I put to you in England. You gave me, as I thought, (forgive me for saying so,) more words than reason. It does not follow that you did so because I thought so.

I would amplify, but I do not wish to give you any ground for touching upon any other point, and not a gritation are in reality very trifling; though in the and impassable, and individuals far-seeing, honest argument. That I may not do this, considering the fearful odds against which I am combatting in pitting myself against you,

I subscribe myself, dear friend,
Yours respectfully,
EDWARD SEARCH.

Tequal School Rights.

An adjourned meeting of those opposed to a continuance of the Smith School was held at the Belknap Street Church, on Monday evening, September 24, 1849. The interest had in no degree abated, but on impassable, and individuals far-seeing, honest and impassable, and individuals far-seeing, honest and impassable, and individuals far-seeing, honest and conscientious, occupying such positions as in their judgment were the right ones, have been assailted and denied a hearing, and that, too, in the nineteenth century, and by professed Christian men. I deem it jugt to the public and to myself, at this time, to state distinctly my position. I am in favor of the privilege of common ward schools being given to all. The charge that I have ever opposed the granting of that privilege is as untrue as malicious. The special school committee will testify, each one of them, that at the late hearing, I declared the right to be 'clear as the heavens over our head.' Thus, in that matter, all are agreed.

applause which the several speakers elicited, until 11 o'clock, when the meeting was dismissed.

The committee of supervision reported measures for matter, when he says that for six years I have been steady and unswerping in more recommendation. The committee of supervision reported measures for a more perfect organization of the Independent Schools, providing for the instruction of first class grammar scholars; assuring the parents, however, form or educate. I, nowever, deny that such instithat the present struggle requires sacrifices of various kinds from all interested, and that they must, with as good a grace as possible, lay them all upon the alter until the emergency was past. The question once settled, would be settled forever. They were entreated to exert their influence in soliciting donations for contingent expenses. Those who are laying up their dollars for a rainy day should remember, that the present is indeed a dark and rainy day; not for themselves alone, but for every colored man, woman and child in our good city; and they cannot be true to liberty, if their contributions are withheld from the people's treasury. But though dollars were asked for, the widow's mite would prove an acceptable and grateful offering.

The parents were cheered by the presence of Rev. Mr. Stockman of this city, and Rev. Mr. Foster of Danvers, who, sympathixing with them, had jointly agreed to offer their services as teachers in the temporary schools. The speeches in which they tendered their aid were welcomed with the most enthusiastic plaudits, and a vote of thanks presented by Isaae H. as good a grace as possible, lay them all upon the al-

THE LIBE RATOR.

International content of the activation of the position of th if it is wrong and dangerous to make a lie, and own it, it is also wicked to repeat and circulate it.

and Robert Morris, Jr., Esq., should have known that if it is wrong and dangerous to make a lie, and own it, it is also wicked to repeat and circulate it.

There are a few other points on which I intended to comment or reply to, but my time and space forbid. My friend, Wm. J. Watkins, has been spoken of as condescending to meet me in the arena of debate. Well, it is possible for a man to condescend sometimes as the mastiff did that fought the bull, for after condescending to fight the bull, he was soon elevated with more rapidity than he expected or relished. I wish Mr. Watkins, however, nothing but future honor and success, and regard him as a young man of genius and promise.

Fellow citizens, in conclusion let me remark, I have been born and reared among you: since the age of fourteen, I have more or less exerted myself, in different ways, for our common elevation. My recent position has been consistent, and one which I believe to be right. I have ever advanced my sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I received those sentiments in a calm, firm, and respectful manner, and they come from the heart. I re

they come from the heart. I received those sentiments from no man; I surrender them at no man's dictation. Believing them pure and holy, I clasp them to my bosom, to be cherished for ever; the better known, the stronger loved. And, my fellow young men, let me say, if we are worthy of confidence, of honor, of respectability, we must be able to bear much without yielding, we must stand the storm and brave the battle, knowing ourselves to be in the right; as Gibraltar's rock, we must stand firm, and the surges of falsehood, slander and malice may dash upon the bulwarks of our reputation; still characteristic virtue and purity of soul will stand uninjured, unsulfied, and beautiful for ever, and those waves will lash themselves and each other in perpetual turmoil, diagrace and defeat.

I am, as ever, your fellow citizen and brother,
THOMAS P. SMITH. they come from the heart. I received those sentiments from no man; I surrender them at no man's dictation. Believing them pure and holy, I clasp them to my bosom, to be cherished for ever; the

### THE SMITH SCHOOL.

say that the public is not yet prepared for it. Poor excuse for men to make; yet many men are thus influenced. Few men have the moral courage to act

the time is not far distant when all arburary ununctions will be abandoned, and equal and exact justice was celebrated with unprecedented point, extended to our colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the extended to our colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the extended to our colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the extended to our colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the extended to our colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the extended to our colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the extended to our colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the government walking in the colored fellow-citizens—for we must great officers of the g call them citizens, although the Atlas says that in the eye of the law, and by the decision of the courts, colored persons are not citizens.'—Boston Repub.

### COLORED CONVENTION.

A convention of the colored people of Connecticut was held in New Haven on Thursday, Sept. 13th. We learn from the Journal, that it was very largely attended. Among the business transacted was the passage of the following resolutions, unanimously: Resolved, That we regard the right of the elective franchise as one of the most invaluable and sacred rights of man, and at once the glory and the shield of

Resolved, That to deprive any class of men of this invaluable and inalienable right, and for a pretence, release their property from a State tax, when at the same time they must bear their part of the expenses of the General Government, is not to be considered a favor, but is rather a measure calculated to fix upon them more deeply the invidious mark of political degradation.

the Hartford Republican says

One of the best speakers of the evening was Mr. S. M. Africanus, of Hartford. His style was quiet and modest, and not at first very attractive, but as he proceeded, he began to draw the carnest attentior of all present, and finally every car seemed to be histening, while svery car seemed to be histening. Affair,—Some six years ago, Augustus Kennerly, city collector at St. Louis, was discovered to be a defaulter in \$8000, and dismissed, notwithstanding his strong protestations of innocence. Recently, however, it has come to light, by a re-examihis speech. Throughout his remarks, we did not observe a single slip in grammar, nor any bad pronunciation. He was a full faced man of middling height, with a finely shaped head, and a remarkably pleasant eye and countenance. His thoughts were inconnected and logically expressed, without any repe.

and that the troublesome humor had entire peared.—Boston Courier.

The colored population are deeply interested in this subject. A large majority are opposed to the present system—a system that is exclusive and unjust, and which they feel to be degrading to them. It will in time be abandoned. We learn that some of the committee who refuse to change the present system, admit that the change asked for is right, but say that the public is not yet prepared for it. Poor vation has been increased, and the present season has vation has been increased, and the present season has been uncommonly favorable.

right, and trust to the people.

Let those interested in the change avoid all personal controversies—rely upon the justness of their cause, and manage the matter with judgment, and the time is not far distant when all arbitrary distinctions will be abandoned, and equal and exact justice was celebrated with unprecedented pomp, all the catalogical to consolered follows aritisans. For way was the state of the government weaking in the pro-Tunis .- Letters from Tunis to August 4th, an-

The commissioners on drunkenness in Great Britain estimate the value of labor lost through intemperance annually, at \$200,000,000.

Legacy.—John Kimball, Esq., of Hempstead, N. H., deceased the 1st ult., bequeathed nearly all his property, from five to ten thousand dollars, to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. To In England, in 1847, 201 persons were killed, and 147 injured, out of 54,854,019 passengers; and in 1848, 202 were killed, and 219 injured, out of 57,-

To Thomas Carlyle, John Bright, M. P., Charles Knight, Thomas B. Macaulay, Charles Mackay, and Mrs. Trolloppe, have each of them recently made or been making a tour of inspection through Ireland.

ame time they must bear their part of the expenses of the General Government, is not to be considered a large of the General Government, is not to be considered a large of the death of Rev. Henry Colman; and to-day, we find the announcement in the Salem Register of the death of Mrs. Pickering Dodge, a beloved daughter of Mr. Colman, and also a brother of Mr. Coleman, in Brookfield, N. H.—Bosios Truv-

B. B. Taylor, Esq., as the caner.

A. Curious Affair.—Some aix years ago, Augusta Kennerly, city collector at St. Louis, was discovere to be a defaulter in \$8000, and dismissed, notwith standing his strong protestations of innocence. Be certily, however, it has come to light, by a re-examnation of his accounts, that instead of being a defauler, the city of St. Louis really owes him \$20,000, wi interest, besides the restoration of a blighted reput

FOR SALE AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE,

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August 10

August 10

WILLIAM CRAFT,

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TURE, No. 02 Federal street, Boston.
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July 27

Northampton Water Cure. ELECTRICITY AND HYDROPATHY

THE important principle of Cutaneous Electricity, the discovery of which by the undersigned has opened so wide a field for scientific and physiological investigation, though ridiculed and opposed at its fint announcement in 1844, by medical and professedly scientific men, being now sustained by eminent men of philosophic and scientific knowledge, and by the experience and testimony of thousands, who have tested his theory by examinations in their own case, the undersigned is confident that this principle of ast ural and physiological law needs only to be understood to be justly appreciated by an intelligent and investigating public.

stood to be justly appreciated by an intelligent and investigating public.

Sustained by such testimony, and more than five years practical experience as a Diagnosian and hydropathist, the undersigned would here repeat the conclusions at which he arrived by the sense of touch. In That the human body in a healthy condition is in a positive electrical state. 2d. That there are electrical emanations from the cuticular surface, indicative of health, or the nature and symptoms of disease. M. That in all cases where the wrist, stomach or lunguage in the electropositive state. (however, disease, and in the electropositive state, (however, disease).

That in all cases where the wrist, stomach or lungs are in the electro-positive state, (however disturbed) there is hope of cure; but when the parts of the body alluded to are in the electro-negative state, Hydropathy can afford no relief.

Had not the results of his practice already cenvinced the public of the truthfulness of the pinciples by which the undersigned is governed in detering the nature and symptoms of disease, the recent philosophical and scientific demonstrations of their correctness by Prof. Means\* of Ga. and M. Men philosophical and scientific demonstrations of their correctness by Prof. Means\* of Ga., and Mr. Hemner of England, and the facts and corroborative testimeny adduced by Dr. Forbes, Mr. Smee, and others, about be sufficient to convince the most sceptical.

Gratefully appreciating the credit so ge awarded for his success as a Diagnostic and

pathic Practitioner, by a discerning public, and the gratitude evinced by those whom he has had the pleasure to relieve of their complaints, the undersigned will endeavor to merit the confidence of all who may afford him an opportunity to effect a cure, by his original and philosophical mode of practice.

The Northampton Water-Cure is pleasantly situated near Benonville, on the west bank of Licking Water, or Mill River, about two and a half miles from the

near bensonvine, on the west can keep witer, or Mill River, about two and a half miles from the centre of the town. It is conveniently arranged with parlors, separate bathing and dressing rooms, for ladies and gentlemen, well ventilated and conveniently furnished lodging rooms, and a variety of baths abundantly supplied with water, which, for purity, and adaptedness to water-cure purposes, is unsurpassed by that of any other water-cure establishment in this country. A new and commodious building has just been completed, containing a spacious dining hall, and pleasant lodging rooms, which with the man building will accommodate from 50 to 69 patients. A Gymnasium connected with the establishment affords an agreeable and healthy in-door exercise. The secency in this vicinity is picturesque and romantic. There is a variety of pleasant walks, sufficiently retired to allow the patients to enjoy their rambles without being exposed to public gase or observation.

Among the complaints which are here successfully

without being exposed to public gase or observation. Among the complaints which are here successfully treated are, Headache, or tendency of blood to the head, cold extremities, general and nervous debility, Bronchitis, Pulmonery Affections, Livrer Complaint, Jaundice, acute and chronic inflammation of the bowels, Piles, Dyspepsia, nervous and spinal affectios, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheunatism, Neuralgis, Sciatica, Lame Limbs, Paralysis, Fevers, Salt Rheun, Scropfulous and Evysinels Hungers.

All persons who visit this establishment for a coun of treatment should furnish themselves with three comfortables, three woollen blankets, one or two linear, and three cotton sneets, two pillow cases, six or eight crash towels, some well-worn linen to cut for fomentations, an old cloak, an umbrella, and a pair of

TERMS.

For treatment and board, from \$5.50 to \$5.00 pm week, payable weekly. For a patient (from choice of the nature of his complaint) occupying a room aloss on the first and second floors, \$9.00—with a room mate, \$6.50. For one alone on the third floor, \$3.50

mate, \$6.50. For one alone on the saint alon, with a room-mate, \$5.50.

Patients requiring extra attention, or fire in this rooms, (except for swathing purposes,) will furnish their own nurses and fuel, or pay an extra price. It patients receiving treatment at home, \$1.00 per wel.

Terms for examination, from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Pospaid letters, with one dollar enclosed, soliciting elvice, will receive attention. Corresponding paints should be particular in stating their last treatment and its effect.

Mat., 1849.

Northampton, Mass., 1849. N. R. Visitors to the establishment, from the Est N. B. Visitors to the establishment, from the Esst.
West, or South, can take the cars of the Connection
River Railroad at Springfield. Carriages will alway
be in readiness at the Northampton depot to carry
them hither. That the sick and nervous may not be

disturbed after retiring, visitors arriving in the evening train are requested to take lodgings at a hotel. \* Says Prof. Means- The human blood, in a normal and healthy condition of the system, is in a pos-tive state, which is constantly maintained by the ac-tivity of the generating sources within—an excess generally passing off in silence, from the cuticular surface, so that out of 356 experimento made by his. surface, so that out of son experiments managed air,

322 indicated the presence of positive electricity.

This surplusage of the fluid upon the surface, weblieve to be indispensable to the healthy condition of
the whole animal economy, and that when, from any the whole animal economy, and that when, iron averages, it is diminished, or ceases, diseased action easues. See Address, delivered before the Medical College of Georgia, at the opening of its annual session, Nov. 3, 1847, by A. Means, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and Professor of Physical Science in Emory College, Ga., p. 25.

Physical Science in Emory College, Ga., p. 26.

Dr. John Forbes, editor of the British and Foreign Medical Review, in an able article on the condina and function of the skin, says—\*Perhaps there is scarcely any disease in which the function of the skin is not, to some extent, deranged. To what the skin is not, to some extent, deranged. To what the tention is to some extent, deranged afficient pains to learn; nor have they been accustomed to give mach attention to this part, in the practical investigation of diseases.

Physiology teaches we that it is the vehicle for conveying out of the system a large amount of matter, as well solid as liquid, and arcetical experience exhibits it as the chamel a large amount of matter, as well solid as iqua-and practical experience exhibits it as the chance through which the materies morbs in many instance, and the burthen of plethora generally, find their

'There is no agent that affects the body more, be naturally and artificially.' See his work on Ne ropathy, published in Philadelphia in 1847, p. 127.

The following extract is from an interesting at The following extract is from an interesting on Electricity, copied by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce from a foreign Scientific Review: 'I do not pretend to soy that a deficiency of electricity may make the property of the human body, and an excess of the comment of the human body, and an excess of the comment of the human body. occur in one part of the human body, and an extension some other part, for a time, and that this may be the cause of disease, and a restoration of the cuilbe the cause of disease, and a restoration of the equi-ibrium the cure; I think this most likely, and that it ibrium the cure; I think this most likely, and is upon this principle, in a great measure; that is wonderful effects of electro-magnetism, in the cure of disease, are to be exploined. It is certain that, when our electrical machines are most activaly productive, we all feel most vigorous. Our nervous systems of then most firm; our digestive organs most actival our minds most clear.

The London Sun, alluding to the discovery of relative electricity by Alfred Smee, Surgeon to the Bank of England, says— By a test which he terms electrolities, he has satisfed himself that the termination of the sensor nersus are positive poles of a validation of the sensor nersus are positive poles of a state in the negative.

voltaie, he has satisfied himself that the term of a voltage of the sensor nerves are positive poles of a voltage pole. The sensor nerves are the telegraphs which carry the sensor nerves are the telegraphs which carry the sensor to the brain, and the motor nerves are been poles, and the motor nerves are been poles, and the motor nerves are been poles, and the motor nerves are been poles. See N. I. Tribune, April 7, 1849.

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Re Sra paper ference not even idea brong me of shell, ia eith tack. tirade charac pel fro and tr

opinio standi the na tach may the cach sthe cuit, the sea, the monar deed, has no know Polk.

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